FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA SEES NONPROLIFERATION TREATY SUCCESS, SCOPE FOR EXPANSION

LD221501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by K. Borisov: "Essential Barrier; Disarmament Is a Demand of the Times"]

[Text] Preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the important questions attracting the attention of those taking part in the 35th UN General Assembly session taking place in New York.

Thanks to the efforts of the socialist and many other countries and despite the obstinate resistance of imperialist circles and their military-industrial complex, in recent years there has been a successful advance on several salients in curbing the arms race. The conclusion of the Treaty on the nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which has now been operating successfully for over 10 years, may serve as a specific example of this.

The conference held in Geneva this summer to examine this treaty's operation confirmed that it is the best available viable, well balanced instrument for states' cooperation in the international arena in the interests of averting the spread of nuclear weapons and utilizing nuclear energy for constructive purposes.

Turning to recent history, it should be remembered that the problem of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons became particularly acute in the sixties, when the number of countries with these weapons increased. It was then too that the circle of so-called "near-nuclear" states which in terms of their scientific and technical and economic potential could produce these weapons began to expand dangerously.

The rapid development of peaceful nuclear power, besides its obvious benefits, also contains potential dangers. The point is that plutonium, which can be used to make a bomb, is a byproduct in the operation of a nuclear power installation. By mid-1980 the total yield of nuclear power installations in the world had reached 125,000 megawatts; they account for 8 percent of the total generation of electricity. According to International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] estimates, by the year 2000 their yield could be 20-26 percent of all power capacities. In that event, the IAEA believes, annual world production of plutonium will reach 1.5 million kg. And, according to the figures of a group of UN experts, to produce an atom bomb with a yield of 20 kilotons (that was the sort of bomb dropped on Hiroshima) takes just 8 kg of plutonium.

The Soviet Union was the initiator in raising the question of the need to prevent nuclear proliferation. As a result of complex talks in the United Nations and the Disarmament Committee, a draft treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was compiled. On 5 March 1970 the treaty came into force. Over 110 states have now acceded to the treaty.

The countries which have signed it have undertaken commitments closing paths and loopholes for the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Convincing confirmation of this is the fact that, in all these years, the question has not arisen of a signatory's violation of the commitments assumed.

The treaty forbids nonnuclear states to develop and produce nuclear weapons and other explosive devices. Could this lead to individual countries' being restricted in using the advantages which emerge as a result of new scientific discoveries? The past decade has answered this question in the negative. Moreover, in providing for the states' right to develop the study, generation and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without any discrimination, the treaty has opened a qualitatively new stage of international cooperation in this sphere.

In recent years the treaty's sphere of operation has expanded. In particular, a number of countries with highly developed nuclear industries--the FRG, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan and others--have acceded to it. However, to this day two nuclear powers--France and China--and a number of "near-nuclear" countries remain outside the treaty. The latter include states like the Republic of South Africa, which by its racist policy has issued a challenge not only to Africa but to the entire international community, and also Israel, whose aggressive policy is causing acute conflicts in one of the most explosive regions in the world. Reports are appearing increasingly frequently of Pakistan's rapid development of nuclear weapons. The present U.S. position increases the likelihood that Pakistan will become a nuclear state. Plans for creating nuclear weapons in these countries--plans which have become known--are causing profound concern among the international public and are increasing tension.

The treaty could play an even bigger part if states with a nuclear industry or a plan to create one in the future were to sign it.

With a view to consolidating the nonproliferation regime the Soviet Union has come halfway to meet the wishes of many nonnuclear countries for the consolidation of guarantees of their security. Our country has issued a statement to the effect that it will never use nuclear weapons against states which refuse to produce and acquire nuclear weapons and do not have such weapons on their territory. The USSR is prepared to conclude special agreements on this score with any of these states. It has urged all other nuclear powers to follow its example and assume similar commitments. The UN General Assembly has approved the Soviet proposal to conclude a convention of reinforcing guarantees of the nonnuclear states' security.

Considering that the talks on this question, because of the position of the Western powers and China, are proceeding only slowly, the Soviet Union suggested, at the current UN session as an urgent measure to reduce the danger of war, another variation on the possible solution of this problem. It urged all nuclear countries to make solemn statements of similar content on the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states which do not have such weapons on their territories. Such statements, if they accord with this goal, could be backed by an authoritative decision of the Security Council.

One of the most important means of halting the proliferation of nuclear weapons is the territorial restriction of their deployment. That includes the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world, which the Soviet Union consistently advocates. These goals would also be served by the implementation of the USSR's proposal for the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are no such weapons now. If agreement on this is successfully reached, then the nuclear weapon nonproliferation regime will become even more reliable and firm.

The adoption of further effective measures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons across our world remains one of the most important tasks. It acquires special significance now that the forces of imperialism have turned to a counteroffensive against detente and Washington is undertaking actions to stoke international tension and boost the arms race. A barrier in the way of the expansion of the nuclear threat and the taking of effective steps to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons would accord with the aspirations of the peace-loving forces and the interests of all mankind.

KULIKOV RECEIVED BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK

LD230821 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Prague, 16 October, TASS--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received here Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and other Warsaw Pact army chiefs who participated in the Joint Armed Forces Military Council session held in Prague in recent days.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, V.G. Kulikov informed G. Husak about the results of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Military Council session.

G. Husak emphasized the great significance of the unbreakable class and combat alliance among the armies of the Warsaw Pact--the stronghold of the peace and security for the socialist countries' peoples. It is necessary, he said, to wage a stubborn struggle for the preservation of peace and, at the same time, to make every effort constantly to strengthen the reliable defense of socialism in the fraternal countries.

To conclude the meeting G. Husak thanked V.G. Kulikov and the members of the Joint Armed Forces Military Council for the cooperation and the assistance which the Joint Armed forces combined command gives the Czechoslovak People's Army in increasing its strength and combat readiness and in the cause of the defense of socialism.

Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, and other leaders of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces participated in the meeting.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION TO OPEN 23 OCTOBER

LD222212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the CEMA Executive Committee opens in Moscow on 23 October. Taking part are deputy heads of government of the six East European socialist countries, the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, and also a representative of Yugoslavia. Under discussion will be questions regarding cooperation between the CEMA countries in realizing the decisions of the 34th CEMA session, as well as questions relating to cooperation and specialization. The socialist community has entered the 1980's as the most dynamic economic force in the world.

SOFIA MEETINGS OF CEMA INTERNATIONAL BANKS REPORTED

LD221045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Bank Session"]

[Text] Sofia--A routine session of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] Council has been held in Sofia. Participating in its work were delegations from the member countries on the bank's council--Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR--as well as representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and the International Investment Bank [IIB] invited by the IBEC Council in accordance with existing cooperation agreements.

At the session, which took place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation, the council discussed progress in fulfilling the IBEC credit plan and specified and approved the council's work plan for 1981-1982. A number of questions relating to the further improvement of IBEC activities were also examined and resolved.

Participating in the work of a routine session of the IIB Council held in Sofia were delegations from the bank's member countries--Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR--and representatives of the CEMA secretariat and the IBEC. The council session was chaired by W. Bien, leader of the delegation of Polish representatives on the bank council, president of the Polish National Bank and Polish deputy finance minister.

The session examined the question of the main directions of the development of the IIB's credit activities in 1981-1985 and approved the projects which credit is to be provided, the bank's credit plan for 1981 and the council's work plan for 1981-1982. The council approved the new composition of the bank's board and auditing commission and adopted decisions on a number of other questions. The session took place in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation. S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received the chairmen of the CEMA countries' national banks and the chairmen of the CEMA international banks--the IBEC and the IIB.

SOCIALIST BLOC NEWS AGENCY CHIEFS CONFER IN BUDAPEST

LD230835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct TASS--A scheduled conference of general directors of the socialist countries' news and press agencies was held here from 13 through 16 October. Taking part in it were agency chiefs from 11 socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America. In accordance with instructions from the fraternal communist and workers' parties' central committees, the agency representatives examined questions of the development of cooperation in enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of information and propaganda work in elucidating the achievements in socialist and communist building and in the struggle to strengthen peace and mutual understanding among peoples. On 17 October the agency chiefs were received by M. Ovari, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Those taking part in the conference attended celebrations devoted to the centenary of MTI, the Hungarian news agency.

CEMA MINEWORKERS TU LEADERS CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD201445 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--A conference of socialist countries' mineworkers trade union leaders on questions of cooperation among CEMA member countries' coal industry enterprise labor collectives took place in Moscow on 14 and 15 October. The conference participants outlined joint measures aimed at further improving and deepening ties among mineworkers of the fraternal countries and developing international socialist competition and other forms of cooperation among labor collectives. Taking part in the work of the conference was AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu Matskyavichyus.

USSR 'RISES ABOVE' TIT-FOR-TAT RESPONSE TO 'PROVOCATION'

LD230811 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Most Moral Policy"]

[Excerpt] The socialist states have taken no political step which has not been attacked, distorted and defamed by the classes condemned to leave the historical stage. These attacks are particularly intensified as one link after another drops out of the capitalist system, while socialist internationalism helps the people who have chosen a new path.

Just recently at the 35th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union again proposed a broad complex of practical measures to strengthen peace and normalize the international situation. This program provoked great interest throughout the world. It was mentioned during the recent general political discussion. But the mechanism of defamation has again been switched on and is attempting to cast doubt on the Soviet Union's genuine desire for peace and to wreck practical steps toward improving the international situation which has become so complex in recent months.

One of the truly moral qualities of socialism's foreign policy activity is that the new system rises above the fuss which the political pygmies raise around any new Soviet initiative. Just think where the world would be today if the Soviet Union and its fellow-thinkers had yielded to the provocative line of the enemies of detente: If they had answered boycott with boycott and responded to the breaking off of talks by breaking off talks! Socialist diplomacy never loses sight of the main goal, which is to safeguard the interests of peace and security.

The international public has now witnessed an important meeting between USSR and U.S. representatives aimed at a practical discussion of questions relating to the initiation of talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. No international commentator would dispute the significance of this problem or fail to hope that it will be resolved. But again we ask them: Would this meeting have been possible if the Soviet Union had imitated the obstructionist line of some Western figures? The strength of the socialist system and its faith in the possibility of curbing the inciters of war are rooted in the consistency of Soviet peace-loving initiatives.

"In our day," L.I. Brezhnev said recently, "there can be no foreign policy more moral, more ethical in the best meaning of the word, or closer to the peoples' hearts and minds than the policy of peace, detente and the curbing of the arms race...."

This approach to foreign policy is a direct continuation of the traditions of Great October. "Peoples of the world! Unite in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war!"--This CPSU Central Committee slogan for the forthcoming 63d anniversary of October encapsulates the supreme law of morality and justice--the peace mission of socialist revolution.

CARTER, REAGAN 'REMEMBER' IRAN HOSTAGES ISSUE

LD221446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The U.S. administration and press have suddenly remembered the American hostages held by Iranian student followers of the imam.

The question is: Why bring this subject up now, for of late they have become in the United States a forgotten lot. Now, UPI reports the United States has suddenly displayed the desire to lift the trade embargo with Iran and to resume relations with that country provided the U.S. diplomats accused of spying are released.

Tehran Radio has made it public that Iran has rejected the U.S. proposal, having evaluated it as an election trick by President Carter. In another broadcast, Tehran Radio reported a meeting between Ayatollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Raja'i. It was stressed afterwards that, and here I quote: Talks are out of question even if the other side will propose spares for weapons. What is meant is U.S. equipment in the possession of the Iran Army.

That the latest rumors on talks about the hostages can be explained by the approaching U.S. elections is also confirmed by the fact that Reagan, the other leading pretender for the post of president, has also raised hopes of releasing the hostages. Speaking in Illinois on Tuesday, he hinted that he entertains some ideas with regard to the hostages.

It is quite clear that the fate of the American hostages in Iran has become small change in the political game of the presidential runners.

SAVCHENKO DENOUNCES RECENT REMARKS ON IRAN BY CARTER

NC211914 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] During the past 2 years everyone has become accustomed to how Washington abuses, denigrates and threatens Iran. High-ranking American Government officials have described Iran as a country lacking a government and ruled by chaos.

Washington has fallen into the habit of treating Iran as a country which lacks independence and national sovereignty. Therefore, when the people in Iran and throughout the world heard President Carter's preelection speech--in which he claimed that it is to the benefit of the United States for Iran to be a powerful, independent and peace-seeking country--they were astonished. Naturally they did not believe his remarks because this sweet talk by the American President has nothing in common with Washington's actual policy toward Iran.

The Iranians are well aware of what Washington did to make Iran powerful. During a 5-year period before the revolution, Washington benefited when it received more than $20 billion for the delivery of great quantities of arms to Iran. At the same time, Washington was doing all it could so Iran would be unable to use these weapons without American assistance. In particular, it did not deliver the necessary quantity of spare parts for these weapons and, as a result, a large portion of these weapons have become a mountain of garbage.

Of course everyone knows that the strength of this country is not based solely on arms and war materiel, but that a developed economy also plays an important role. The freezing of billions of dollars of Iranian assets in American banks, the industrial units which are idle now because they were built by American companies and can only operate if the main parts are delivered from the United States, clearly manifest American "good offices" toward Iran's economic power. Now the Americans have arbitrarily halted the delivery of these products and therefore these factories are useless.

Meanwhile, the Iranians understand very well the true meaning of America's sympathies toward their country's independence. It is sufficient to remember how the CIA overthrew Dr Mosaddeq's legitimate government and granted power to America's lackey, the shah, whom the people detested.

During the shah's rule the Americans meddled in Iran--which was officially an independent country--as if they were home. They turned Iran into an arena for the Pentagon's machinations against Iran's peace-loving neighbors as well as an unending source of fuel for their monopolies. Apparently Washington again is wishing to ensure a similar independence for Iran, hence the stationing of warships near Iranian coasts and the mobilization of Iranian counterrevolutionary exiles to prepare them for a military expendition against revolutionary Iran.

Washington's present subversive acts in Iran, its imposition of an economic blockade on Iran, and American armed intervention in Iran last spring all clearly show the actual value of America's chicanery and its interest to create a peace-loving Iran. At this point, it is suitable to recall the famous story of a fox who decided to watch over a working horse. After a while, and as a result of this so-called guarding, nothing but the horse's saddle and tail were left. In fact, Carter's interest in seeing Iran as a powerful, independent and peace-seeking country is similar to this well-known story of how the fox watched over the horse.

BLAIR HOUSE TALKS 'SCREEN' FOR 'MILITARY ADVENTURES'

LD220713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by A. Kapralov under the rubric "On International Topics": "Behind the Camp David Screen"]

[Text] The parties to the Camp David deal have assembled in Washington for the latest round of talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy." They have assembled to help the U.S. President to play the Camp David card in the election struggle and to discuss what Western political observers see as questions very far removed from the solution of the Palestinian problem.

"The talks on autonomy," the New York TIMES believes, "have receded into the background." The Persian Gulf region is to the fore for the Camp David threesome. It is cards relating to precisely this region rather than the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip which are on the conference table at Blair House. In other words, Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo are wondering what advantage to take of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and how to warm their hands at the flames of the military conflagration.

Today it is scarcely possible to find a single sober-minded person who would take at face value U.S. propaganda's assertions of the "peaceful" nature of the Camp David treaty. The other side of the Camp David medallion is appearing increasingly clearly: Its symbol is an American bayonet, an Israeli occuper's boot and an Egyptian gendarme uniform. And indeed, the negotiations on the much-talked-of "autonomy" initiated over a year ago never even took off, as they say, but the participants are continuing to feign progress. To what end? It is not hard to reply. For Carter and As-Sadat "autonomy" is the only peg with which they are trying to make out that black (the separate deal) is white (a formula for a political settlement of the Near East crisis). [paragraph continues]

The U.S. President needs this peg to justify his Near East policy and the Egyptian president to justify his treacherous deal with Israel. In turn Tel Aviv, in order to please Washington and Cairo, although it is continuing to take part in the talks, is at the same time doing everything possible to perpetuate its occupation of Arab lands. Suffice it to say that since Camp David Israel has created dozens of new settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, is trying to legalize the annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem, and has expanded the scale of aggression against Lebanon. The question of annexing Syria's Golan Heights has been put on the Knesset agenda.

Washington and Cairo are perfectly well aware that Israel is consolidating its hold on the seized Arab lands, but they are closing their eyes to the aggressor's outrages. Moreover, Egyptian President as-Sadat in a recent interview called Israeli Prime Minister Begin his "best friend." Under cover of phrases about the need to defend the Persian Gulf states against an alleged outside threat, the Egyptian regime in unison with the United States and Israel is elaborating plans for U.S. military intervention in Near East affairs. As soon as the first shots were heard on the Iranian-Iraqi border Tel Aviv and Cairo severally offered the United States and its NATO allies their services.

Washington did not leave its Camp David partners' calls unheeded. Two high-ranking U.S. delegations rushed to Israel and Egypt. They coordinated plans with the Israeli and Egyptian leadership for joint actions to extend the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East.

Camp David circles are resurrecting the idea of creating a regional military bloc based on the network of U.S. military bases in Israel, Egypt, Oman, Somalia, Kenya and Diego Garcia.

Thus while the latest act of the "Palestinian autonomy" show is being played out at the front of the Blair House stage, behind the scenes preparations are underway for new military adventures by the United States and its allies against the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

VASILYEV ASSESSES BROWN EL PASO SPEECH AS 'MILITARIST TIRADE'

LD171019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev, "Commentator's Column:" "Militarist Ardor"]

[Text] Appeals to build up arms and threats to assume a position of strength are not uncommon on the banks of the Potomac. But even against this background the latest speech by U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown stands out. The speech made by the Pentagon boss in a businessmen's club in El Paso, Texas, outlines a comprehensive program of U.S. military preparations. It is permeated from beginning to end with a spirit of militarism and Washington's openly hegemonistic claims.

Today I want to report to you about American military might, Brown began his speech. Over the past 4 years we have increased defense spending annually. Our plans provide for an annual increase in defense spending over the next 5 years. Today we are stronger than we were 5 years ago, and in 5 years' time we shall be even stronger than we are today. On the eve of the presidential elections, Brown bragged about the achievements of the Carter administration in accelerating the arms race. The secretary reported point by point about the worries of his department: The number of army divisions and air force squadrons has increased, and the navy has again started to grow.

What is behind these feverish military preparations? Who threatens the United States? Following the propaganda line customary in the United States the secretary spoke about the mythical build up of arms by the Soviet Union and about certain threats to the vital interests of the United States. But he obviously did not tie it all together. In the same speech Brown repeated that the United States is strong militarily and that it has almost no equals. Let us leave to the conscience of the secretary his boastful militaristic tirades. [paragraph continues]

We shall only say that the core of the matter does not lie in the notorious Soviet threat. The thing is that the most aggressive militaristic forces have gained the upper hand in Washington. They are trying to disrupt the existing alignment of forces in the world and are dreaming of creating a situation in which they can dictate their will to other peoples. These hopes are in vain but dangerous.

Trying somehow to support his militaristic verbiage, Brown concluded his speech with a quotation from Eisenhower's farewell message. But he left out the most important thing that the general and former president said in his famous message. Eisenhower warned Americans about the sinister influence on the country of the military-industrial complex. Brown's speech in El Paso is a concentrated expression of the voice of this complex.

BOGOMOLEV DENOUNCES CANADIAN OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON RIGHTS

LD200920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 80 p 5

[P. Bogomolev "Rejoinder": "Minister in a Fever"]

[Text] Another inglorious page has been opened in the noisy propaganda campaign "in defence of human rights" that continues in the West. Mark MacGuigan, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs this time is featured in the role of the "fighter for freedom" of countries of the socialist community. He made a speech in Winnipeg calling for interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

The secretary of state proclaimed loudly that the Canadian Government intends to bring pressure on the "Soviet bloc". But following in the footsteps of other "protectors of human rights", he takes into consideration their scandalous experience and keeps from repeating the primitive slanderous fables of Western propaganda.

Now that millions of citizens in capitalist countries know much more about real socialism than before the relaxation of international tensions, "fighters for human rights" have to be more cautious in the choice of expressions...so MacGuigan is asking for only a "more equitable observance of human rights in socialist countries".

Naturally, the Canadian secretary of state keeps mum about the flouted rights of Canadian unemployed, Indians and peoples of the Canadian north. What is primary for him is to "urge" the socialist community countries at the Madrid meeting to change their internal legislation so as to open wider the door for anti-socialist propaganda. The state secretary, surely, has very strange view of the tasks of the Madrid meeting, the meeting that must become a place of constructive discussion of topical problems of cooperation and detente in Europe.

'DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH' AIMED AT SPLITTING BLOC COUNTRIES

LD230813 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 17 Oct 80 pp 18-20

[B. Soborov article: "China: Policy Hostile to Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Not so long ago, as is well known, the Chinese leadership numbered Albania among its "loyal friends."

Now, just a few years later, relations with Albania are virtually at a standstill. The Chinese specialists who helped to install national economic projects have been recalled. In violation of agreements, financial aid has been halted. All these steps--caused in particular by Tirana's disapproval of Beijing's alignment with the West--have caused considerable harm to the Albanian people.

Its attitude to Vietnam has also become keenly hostile. After its hopes of perpetuating the division of this country and restoring hegemony over it had been thwarted, the Chinese leadership steered a course toward confrontation with the heroic people. Scarcely had the southern provinces of Vietnam been liberated before Beijing unleashed on it the Pol Pot clique then entrenched in Kampuchea. As with Albania, economic and other aid to the SRV envisaged in bilateral agreements was halted. The pro-Beijing organizations of ethnic Chinese--the Hoa Qiao--were activated to undermine Vietnam's stability. With every passing day pressure grew on the SRV's northern borders. Then came the Chinese Armed Forces' invasion of Vietnamese soil. And to this day the Beijing leaders have not abandoned their intention to attack Vietnam again. They cynically proclaim this at every international crossroads.

The Chinese leadership is pursuing a hypocritical position with respect to the Korean question. Verbally, it demagogically expresses support for the DPRK's position with regard to Korea's peaceful unification and the withdrawal of U S. troops from South Korea but in practice it advocates the retention of the U.S. military presence in this region. For the Chinese leaders partnership with imperialism is far more important than the socialist states' interests.

During that hard period for Yugoslavia when Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito was gravely ill, the Beijing press deliberately tried to provoke complications in Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The fabrications of the reactionary U.S. press with respect to the "Soviet intervention" which was allegedly being prepared were reiterated.

The Beijing leadership's approach toward the European countries of the socialist community is overtly duplicitous. The differentiated approach here is displayed in the fact that while Beijing limits its relations with the Soviet Union mainly to a small volume of trade, it periodically seeks to interest other countries in all sorts of economic propositions. Here these propositions are frequently exaggerated and are of a purely propagandist nature. After all, China, with its internal crisis and one-sided orientation toward the capitalist market, is not really prepared to cooperate fruitfully with the socialist countries on a stable basis. The Chinese leadership is interested not in developing economic ties with these countries but in ensuring that at least some of them adopt a neutral stance with respect to Beijing's subversive activity.

Flirtation with the European socialist countries is accompanied by constant interference in their internal affairs. Thus, for instance, the Chinese leaders receive as honored guests renegades from among antisocialist elements who have fled the CSSR. Beijing continues to expatiate about "Germany's reunification." Such statements are made mainly in the presence of West German representatives, particularly figures like Strauss. Essentially revanchist circles in the FRG are given their blessing for their struggle against the GDR and the appetites of those who do not abandon hope of absorbing the German worker and peasant state are fueled.

Beijing propaganda has not shrunk from exploiting the recent events in Poland. Reiterating the hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications of bourgeois propaganda, it has gone so far as to try to place the blame for these events on the Soviet Union. And all this petty intriguing is concealed behind hypocritical concern for the Polish people's interests.

One of the main targets of those who pursue a differentiated policy is the allied relations between the socialist countries. Attacks on CEMA and the Warsaw Pact organization are not ceasing. An article published in RENMIN RIBAO in connection with the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary grossly distorted both the goals of this defensive organization and the essence of the foreign policy of the socialist countries, which put the interests of preserving and strengthening peace above all else.

At the same time as they attempts to undermine the socialist countries' cooperation, the Beijing splittists are urging them to develop the broadest possible economic and other ties with the capitalist states. The aim is clear--to weaken relations with the Soviet Union. This is one more example of how the Chinese leaders are slipping into the position of voluntary minions of the Western monopolies.

The differentiated policy does not remain constant and unchanged--its authors sometimes introduce new elements, particularly in the ideological sphere. In recent years, for instance, they have been displaying marked interest in the revisionist concept of "pluralist socialism" and attempting to create the concept of "one's own model" of socialism which would make it possible to justify deviation from the general natural laws of socialist building.

"Mao's successors," the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote recently, "understand the futility of attempts to destroy the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries by means of a frontal attack.... By mounting overt aggressive actions against some countries, threatening others with military, diplomatic and economic pressure and displaying "friendliness" toward others, Beijing is seeking to provoke arguments among the socialist states, to set them against each other and all of them against the Soviet Union. But the socialist community countries are exposing the dirty underlying nature of the differentiated approach.

Acts of ideological subversion, slander, provocations alternated with phony smiles, flagrant pressure right up to the use of armed force--that is the broad range of subversive actions used by the Beijing leadership against the socialist countries. These means not only reveal one aspect of Beijing's hegemonistic policy but also show the falseness of its statements of its desire for unity and cooperation with the socialist countries.

VICE PREMIER'S TOUR SHOWS PROXIMITY OF PRC, U.S. STANDS

LD210949 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Yu. Oleynichenko article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Aid, Chinese-Style"]

[Text] The tour of a number of countries in Africa and the Near East by a Chinese Government delegation headed by Ji Pengfei, a vice premier of the PRC State Council, is to last more than a month. The Beijing envoy's trip is attracting observers' attention because it creates the preconditions for Chinese-U.S. cooperation on a basis contrary to the interests of developing states, among which the PRC numbers itself.

Since the Fifth CCP Central Committee plenum, no statements have been heard on granting new aid to those states. Beijing has no time for that. Of course, in the course of the Chinese delegation's trip bilateral economic and cultural ties have been discussed and contracts and agreements have even been signed. But it was predominantly a question of Beijing fulfilling commitments adopted earlier but not yet implemented.

Take, for instance, the sports complex in Kenya. The Chinese side was to finish it in 1981 for the start of the pan-African student games. The schedule had to be changed--not a single brick has yet been laid in the stadium's foundations. The same is happening with the construction of a road in Burundi. Yet the agreement on creating this 115 km route was signed back in 1972.

All the talk about aid is only a cover. The persistent assurances of friendship conceal the desire to soothe the African and Arab countries' dissatisfaction with Beijing's alliance with Washington and an attempt to foist on them the Chinese viewpoint on urgent international problems and inspire hostility toward the USSR and the socialist community.

The Chinese visitor's itinerary is striking. With the exception of Burundi, he is traveling through countries directly affected by the escalation of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea region. It is clear that a particularly important place is assigned to this question at the talks. Not for nothing did the newspaper LE MAURICIEN write that the Chinese side, during the visit, displayed no understanding of the demands for the withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces from the region put forward by the Indian Ocean littoral countries. Gong Dafei, PRC assistant foreign minister, who is accompanying the head of the delegation, came out in favor of an American presence in "zones of tension," among which China includes the Indian Ocean.

Beijing's position is known well enough. It is virtually identical to the American administration's position. Thus U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has asserted that the USSR seeks to gain control over Near Eastern oil and wants to get its hands on the supply of oil to Western Europe. This slander was repeated by Deng Xiaoping in an interview for Italian journalist O. Fallaci: "The Soviet Union intends to reach the Indian Ocean, and then establish control over the Near East! And when that plan is implemented, the critical moment will come for Europe." And H. Brown noted that the United States and China "share the identical viewpoint on the global strategic situation" and that Beijing has an "understanding" attitude toward U.S. military preparations in the Near East, U.S. presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and other efforts "in the defense sphere." Like Washington, Beijing declines to participate in an international summit conference on the relaxation of tension and the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean which President D. Ratsiraka of Madagascar proposes to hold in that country in 1981-1982.

Finally, the role which Washington assigns to As-Sadat's bankrupt regime and to Israel, particularly since the Camp David deal, in its aggressive plans is well known. Here too Beijing is striving to help the American administration, supplying combat planes to As-Sadat and making secret contacts with Israel.

So that is how the Maoists' "aid" to the developing states looks, if you discard the verbal wrappings and the Chinese ceremonies!

TREATMENT OF INNER MONGOLIA NATIVES CRITICIZED

LD210911 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 4

[APN-attributed V. Baratovskiy article: "No Change for the Better"]

[Text] At the recent regular session of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], the Beijing leaders were forced to confirm the unsatisfactory state of the country's economy. A particularly difficult situation has emerged in China's national regions on both the economic and the social planes. As is well known, in addition to the Chinese there are in China various non-Chinese nationalities who occupy about 60 percent of the country's territory. The largest of these nationalities live in the so-called autonomous regions such as, for example, Inner Mongolia.

For decades the Zhongnanhai leaders have been pursuing a policy of discrimination against and forced assimilation of the Mongols. That region's population was subjected to massive repression in the years of the Cultural Revolution. Chinese were appointed to leading posts. Teaching was compulsorily carried out in Chinese in the schools. While pursuing the policy as assimilating the Mongols, the Beijing authorities arranged forced marriages between Chinese men and Mongolian women, and their children were registered as Chinese. As a result, by mid-1979 only 300,000 Mongols remained in Inner Mongolia, whereas the number of Chinese there had reached 11 million. The Mongols were thus turned into a national minority in their native land. Nearly two-thirds of the autonomous region's territory was torn away and incorporated in provinces of China proper.

The mass transmigration of Chinese to Inner Mongolia was accompanied by disorganized plowing up of pasture land, resulting in a worsening of soil erosion and a reduction of the area of meadowland and leaving the fodder base for stock-raising--the Mongols' main economic sector--seriously undermined overall. The policy of militarizing the country pursued by the Beijing leadership led to the occupation of the best lands in that autonomous region by various military installations. Highways, airfields and other military-strategic installations are under construction there. Inner Mongolia has essentially been transformed into a militarized border region and a closed zone, where intensive military training is carried out and military units are quartered on every production team's territory.

Of course, such a situation could not fail to arouse the indignation of the population of Inner Mongolia. Fearing unrest, Beijing was forced in the summer of last year to restore the autonomous region to its old borders. The Mongols were promised that a number of measures would be taken which would partially alleviate the acuteness of the situation. A Mongol was elected chairman of the autonomous region's people's congress. The Beijing authorities limited themselves to this. As before, Chinese occupy key positions there. Inequality between nationalities is maintained, too, since a Mongol stockraiser, for example, receives 2.5 times less for his labor than a Chinese stockraiser.

The Inner Mongolian representatives who spoke at the latest NPC session noted that the Beijing authorities have not guaranteed the former's autonomy. We are regarded, they said, as a national minority in our native land, and our region is viewed merely as a source of raw materials. Mongols have to pay more than Chinese for goods and services from China's more developed regions. As before, local inhabitants are being deprived of lands which are being given to Chinese immigrants.

KORIONOV VIEWS JAPANESE NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

LD221511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] Japanese cabinet's publication of the "official view" concerning the strengthening of the self-defense forces. This statement contains a proposition which cannot but evoke a guarded response from all who hold dear the cause of peace. It has been announced in Tokyo that "Japan's possession of nuclear weapons" would not contradict the Japanese Constitution. It is difficult to imagine a more cynical manipulation of the country's fundamental law. After all provisions were enshrined specially in this Constitution banning the creation of armed forces for waging war. Moreover, Japan is a country whose people have known the horrors of American nuclear bombing. The tocsin of Hiroshima and Nagasaki sounds in the hearts of millions of Japanese.

Irresponsibility is the most accurate assessment merited by the "official view" of the Japanese cabinet--irresponsibility since the fate of the Japanese people is being gambled with, irresponsibility since the lessons of the tragic past are not being drawn and irresponsibility since such a "view" is fraught with fateful ordeals.

All of this once more confirms that the Japanese ruling circles are using the tension existing in the world to accelerate changes in the Japanese Constitution on the basis of militarism. It is not only a question of the revitalization and expansion of the Japanese Armed Forces, but also of the revitalization of the bellicose expansionist concepts of Japanese militarism.

What precisely can Japan's need for nuclear weapons be? The answer is clear: only to satisfy the aggressive ambitions which are now appearing in Japanese policy.

Japan's geographical and strategic position is such that if militarists were to involve the country in a nuclear arms race, it would be a fateful step. If nuclear adventures were unleashed by the forces of imperialism, the Japanese islands would become a target for reply strikes. And this line shows an irresponsible attitude to the fate of its people and their future.

Tokyo's line is obviously directly linked to Washington's turnabout in disrupting detente. Surely there could be no nuclear ambitions in Japan were it not for the Washington doctrine of "limited nuclear war," or the provocative incitements of the Beijing hegemonists. It remains a fact that the ruling circles of Japan are now supporting not a policy of peace, but are at one with the American and other adherents of the arms race and of encroachments on the security of peoples. This reckless, irresponsible line undoubtedly contradicts the basic interests of the Japanese people and the interests of peace throughout the world.

SEA POLLUTION RATIFICATION DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

LD230825 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 15 October Tokichiro Uomoto, Japan's ambassador to the USSR, deposited with the USSR Government the instrument of ratification by Japan's Government of the 29 December 1972 convention on preventing pollution of the sea by the discharge of waste and other materials. Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, received the instrument of ratification on behalf of the USSR Government.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER KARMAL CONTINUES

Interview With Grachev

LD221906 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal has given an interview to our special correspondent Evgeniy Grachev.

[Begin Karmal recording in Pashto fading into Russian translation] On behalf of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--the party of all the country's working people, the Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the freedom-loving and heroic people of revolutionary Afghanistan, we express sincere and cordial gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers for the friendly and fraternal invitation to visit the Soviet Union, says Comrade Babrak Karmal.

We express sincere gratitude to the heroic Soviet people, to the Central Committee of the CPSU and personally to the respected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We can firmly say that no dark forces in the world, be they international imperialism headed by American imperialism, or Chinese hegemonism, that no one can harm our sincere, fraternal friendship.

During our visit we had meetings and talks with high party and state figures of the Soviet Union and personally with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We discussed the problems of our region and other international questions. The talks were fruitful and constructive. Their main content was the question of strengthening peace, particularly in our region.

Our stay here, in this great fraternal country, is a reflection of the desire of the freedom-loving Afghan people to strengthen friendly relations with the Soviet Union. We see the warm and friendly meetings in the land of the soviets as an expression of the fraternal feelings of the great Soviet people toward the freedom-loving, heroic people of independent Afghanistan, said Comrade Babrak Karmal in conclusion.

Departure for Leningrad

LD221242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today left Tbilisi for Leningrad. The guest was seen off at Tbilisi airport by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and other republican leaders.

In Leningrad Babrak Karmal met Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; and other officials. In Victory Square Karmal and Romanov laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad. Flowers were also laid at the Lenin monument in Moscow Square.

KARMAL ADDRESS TO KABUL INTELLIGENTSIA NOTED

LD221509 [Editorial Report] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 43 Signed to Press on 16 October 1980 carries on page 7, under the headline "Firm Will of the People To Defend Their Gains and Work in the Name of the Common Good," 1,500 words "from a speech at a meeting with representatives of the Kabul intelligentsia" by Afghan leader Babrak Karmal. Karmal emphasizes the Afghan people's "determination not to sit idly by but to struggle until counterrevolution is totally eliminated" and notes the role played by assistance from "our old and faithful friend, the Soviet Union." He concludes by outlining "cultural relations" with the USSR.

BAKHTAR REFUTATION OF WESTERN PROPAGANDA ON KABUL CITED

LD221646 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 22 Oct, TASS--The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY refuted allegations of the Western press, including the UPI agency, the BBC and the Voice of America radio stations about the situation in Kabul, including the allegation that there was a plot in the Kabul garrison.

"The imperialists propaganda always had and has a false incendiary nature," says the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY'S statement. This hostile propaganda is nothing else but dirty intriguing directing against our motherland and against the revolution.

Now that large counter-revolutionary gangs were liquidated in the territory of Afghanistan, that the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with broad support of the people are destroying the last remnants of the counterrevolutionary elements, that the situation in the country is normalizing with every day, the revolutionary order is being consolidated, the trust of the working masses in their party and their state is growing, reaction and imperialism try by blatant lies and all sort of allegations to interfere with the irreversible process of the development of our revolution.

The BAKHTAR agency resolutely rejects again the allegation of Western propaganda about the situation in Kabul and stresses that the Armed Forces of Afghanistan are firmly on guard of the revolution, are protecting their motherland from aggression and interference of the counterrevolutionary forces, imperialist mercenaries, external reaction in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The armed forces will be waging a resolute struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction, the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY stresses in conclusion.

PRAVDA NOTES AFGHAN AMNESTY FOR 'REPENTING' SUBVERSIVES

LD221211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Released From the Prisons"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct--About 340 people have been released today by the Afghan authorities from prisons in the Provinces of Qondoz, Qandahar, Ghazi, Konarha, Samangan and Baghis. These persons were deceived by counterrevolutionary propaganda and arrested for subversive actions. After the examination of their cases in a special revolutionary court, the BAKHTAR agency reports, these people fully recognized their guilt, repented and declared that in the future they will not be guided by hostile propaganda and the inflamatory actions of counterrevolutionary elements.

GAVRILOV REPORTS ON AFGHAN ANTI-INSURGENT ARMY OPERATIONS

LD221407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Reportage by special correspondent Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov under the rubric "From Afghan Notebook": "With Faith in Victory"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--Successful operations to wipe out the gangs of mercenaries and terrorists are continuing in a number of provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Fulfilling the decisions of the third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee aimed at the speediest defeat of the counterrevolution, together with the self-defense detachments and the party activists. Servicemen of the DRA Armed Forces are firmly standing guard over the people's gains and the April revolution.

The Enemies Have No Future

We are flying in a helicopter over Ghazi Province, southwest of Kabul. Obviously I am in luck: Lieutenant General (Babadzhan), chief DRA Armed Forces General Staff, has kindly taken me with him. And I take the opportunity to interview him.

"Yes, our enemies are continuing their undeclared war against the republic," my interlocutor says, leaning closer to be heard above the noise of the helicopter. "Groups of bandits--and you know that they are trained, armed and financed by Washington and Beijing in conjunction with regional reaction--are still crossing our border. Of course, under our troops' strikes they are obliged to retreat behind the cordon but there, having licked their wounds, so to speak, on instructions from their masters they infiltrate our country again along the mountain paths and passes to commit their crimes. Why have they sometimes succeeded in avoiding total defeat? First, the border is too close and, second, as a rule they operate under cover of night and in small groups.... But the Dushmans (the enemies of the revolution--Yu. G.) have no future, since they have no support among the people and the ground under their feet is falling away."

At the headquarters of an Afghan Army unit I was acquainted with irrefutable evidence of the external aggression against the DRA. This includes U.S., British, Chinese and Egyptian weapons captured from mercenaries and documents, confiscated with the weapons, from counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan organizations entrenched in neighboring Pakistan under the protection of U.S. and Chinese special services.

Incidentally, I learned of one such hornet's nest, set up in the Pakistani city of Miramshah, from terrorists captured during a foray into the border region of Paktia Province. Eyewitnesses related that in that city, close to the bazaar, there is a single-story whitewashed building which differs little from the others. The only difference is that it is surrounded by barbed wire and is guarded. The headquarters of the local branch of the "Afghanistan Islamic Party" [as published] (a counterrevolutionary organization headed by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, one of the leaders of the anti-Afghan rabble) is located here. It engages in recruiting counterrevolutionary hirelings from among "refugees" who are misled or bribed. Then these people are trained here, in Pakistan, in special camps by military instructors--U.S., Chinese and other "advisers" who occasionally make incursions into DRA territory themselves with the bandits.

But let us return to our talk in the Afghan military unit. A staff officer, pointing to captured documents, says:

"Instructions. One is about how to penetrate local people's power organs by deception, conduct inflammatory antigovernment propaganda and persuade our soldiers to desert. Another is about the use of firearms and grenade throwers, making incendiary bombs in bottles, mining roads and so forth. They are compiled in a professional manner. You can sense the experienced hand of "instructors" and "specialists" in acts of subversion and clandestine warfare from the United States and China.

Yes, it is in accordance with instructions like these that the mercenaries of imperialism and reaction would like to intimidate the population with the aid of terror, blow up bridges and dams, burn schools and destroy roads; in brief, to disrupt the normal rhythm of the population's working life, disorganize the economic situation and prevent the consolidation of the local people's power. But the enemies are meeting with a rebuff. The inhabitants themselves are uniting in detachments for self-defense and the protection of the revolution. The country's territory is being purged of gangs by Afghan servicemen.

"The army's successful operations," Lt (Abdul Khadi Farid), deputy chief of the unit's political department, "are welcomed with gratitude by the population. Thus, at meetings in our province, in which not only peasants and workers but also representatives of the intelligentsia and clergy and the tribal elders take part, the crimes against the DRA and the revolution are invariably mentioned with anger and hatred! We Afghan soldiers and officers also have this feeling toward the enemies."

Lieutenant (Abdul) himself is still very young, and it was not so long ago that he graduated from the (Kharbi Pukhantun) Academy in Kabul; but, in the opinion of his comrades, he is a brave and militant officer who has taken part in many combat operations against the Dushmans. He has been wounded.

"Of course," he continues, "it sometimes happens that some of our servicemen have to master a military skill almost immediately, on the battlefield, as they say, and not during long exercises on a firing range. And, although this creates certain difficulties, our servicemen are fighting with faith in victory. Many are setting a worthy example of boldness and courage. For instance, take Corporal (Masozhedi). In a hand-to-hand fight he personally rendered harmless a group of enemies who opened fire nearby and captured their weapons. And once while a gang was being wiped out in (Jiguri) and the enemy succeeded for a time in cutting off our infantry and leaving the artillery troops without cover, they did not abandon their positions. Even the wounded continued to fire to the end against the mercenaries, and they won the battle. In general, the enemies are finding things increasingly difficult. Their end is inevitable."

... I also returned to the capital with Comrade (Babadzhan). I asked the general what his impression was of his personal meetings with the servicemen. "We know that imperialist propaganda is impudently speaking of our army's 'demoralization.' It does not shun the grossest slander and fabrications here," he replies. "But life is dispelling this lie. The DRA servicemen are devoted to the revolution cause. And, however the enemies may rage, our officers and men are fully determined to do their duty in defeating the counter-revolutionary gangs of safeguarding the people's peaceful life."

Devotion to the Revolution

The DRA's central military newspaper, HAQIQAT-E SARBOZ (THE SOLDIER'S TRUTH), constantly publishes soldiers' letters. What do the soldiers write about? A great deal. Their devotion to the revolution, their readiness to defend it to the end, their feeling of profound gratitude to Soviet people, who are giving the Afghan people international aid, including aid in defending the republic against outside aggression. Or here, for instance, is a characteristic letter from Private (Asadulla) from a signals battalion. He is serving in Paktia Province. "Why did I become a candidate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan?" the soldier asks. "I dreamed for a long time of joining the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. But I earned this right only recently, by fighting, weapons in hand, against the revolution's enemies. Party members are loyal defenders of the people's interests. They will fight to the last drop of blood against those who threaten the motherland and the revolution...."

There are many such letters. Many young servicemen join the party and the youth organization--the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan--because they are well aware of where their place is now. The population rightly regards the DRA servicemen as its defenders. At the same time life is tearing away the masks of those who oppose the revolution and its goals and is revealing their true nature.

An article published in the Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR noted that, in the first days after the April revolution, terrorist bandits tried to "justify" their criminal actions by the hypocritical slogan of "Serving Religion and the People." Ordinary workers, the newspaper wrote, rapidly discerned that these "servants" were in fact only seeking cover under the mask of "defenders of Islam" and had long since sold themselves into the service of the Afghan people's enemies.

On reading the article I could not help recalling facts I collected during tours of the country which back up the newspaper's assertion.

...I was talking with Lt Col (Mohammad Khusseyn) in the headquarters of a unit billeted in the north of the republic. The servicemen of his regiment recently took part in wiping out a dangerous gang in Sar-e Pol, in Jowzjan Province. True, one (Sayfutdin), the gang's ringleader, managed to excape by disguising himself in women's clothing. He will not get far, the officer says. If our servicemen do not capture the cutthroat then the peasants themselves will. (Sayfutdin) has, so to speak, made a "warrior" of himself, but the people are well aware of what he is: a thief, a drunkard and a drug addict. And it is on criminal elements like these that our enemies are counting, because they have no social support of any note in the country.

...Not far from the city of Khowst on the border with Pakistan, DRA servicemen defeated (Kadyr's) gang. "Who is (Kadyr)?" Lt Col (Adhmad Ali) asks me. "A cutthroat and a criminal. The people say of him: He nods to Allah but he worships money. He was connected with imperialist intelligence and the 'Muslim Brotherhood' and loudly called himself 'commander of the Khowst front.' Why 'was?' Because a deserved punishment recently overtook him."

...The headquarters of an Afghan unit in Herat Province. An officer tells how peasants come from a nearby region and asked for help against a gang of plunderers and oppressors whom they had not managed to defeat with the self-defence detachment forces. An operation is now underway to purge the region of bandits.

We take our seats in a helicopter. And through the open porthole and side door we can already see a picture of what is happening below. Armored vehicles have surrounded the perimeter of an area where the brigands are active. Below us are the yellow-green squares of the fields and orchards and flocks of frightened sheep. Here and there is agricultural equipment burned by the bandits and, in the threshing area, smoldering haycocks. "The base work of the Dushmans," the gunner sitting behind the machinegun explains.

The helicopter descends sharply and takes a course over houses and vegetable plots. From an altitude of 50 meters it is easy to see 15-20 armed people running from behind a mud wall. Looking around fearfully, they hide in some shrubs, behind rocky projections in the terrain, in the bend of a small river.

"There is nowhere for them to escape, they will have to answer for their crimes to the people," the officer tells us confidently. "Their escape is blocked. So you can be quite sure that there is one less enemy gang!"

SHCHEDROV DESCRIBES LIFE IN HERAT PROVINCE

LD221603 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 17 Oct 80 pp 14-15

[Report by I. Shchedrov: "Afghanistan: In the Far West, in Herat"]

[Excerpts] Herat-Kabul-Moscow, October--Crossing treeless mountain ridges, the highway descends into a green valley extending along the Hari Rud River. The city of Herat is at its center. The inscription on the milestone reads Kabul 1,052 km. From here it is a little over 100 km along the trans-Asia highway to the Iranian border and approximately the same distance north to the border with the USSR.

A Living "Dead" City

The capital of western Afghanistan, as Herat is sometimes called, is literally drowning in green. Irrigation ditches run along all the streets.

In Herat every stone exudes history. A fortress constructed on the clifftop in the 13th-14th centuries looms over the old city. It is the successor to the fort erected here over 1,500 years ago by Alexander the Great. [as published]

But I did not come here as a tourist or a lover of antiquities but to acquaint myself with the present-day life of this important economic and political center of Afghanistan. The Western and Beijing press disseminate more "sensational" reports about it than perhaps any other city. For instance, it has been stated that Herat has emptied, died or even been captured and is in the full control of antigovernment forces, while provincial Governor (Khalil Ahmad Abawi) has been "killed" yet again. That is why I decided to pay my first visit to his official residence. I had to cross the entire city to reach it. The streets were crowded. Merchants were calling customers to their stores. The covered market and numerous open-air bazaars, rich in southern color, were also operating. There was also a large crowd by the cathedral mosque, where a service had just ended.

It was approaching noon. The governor was not in his residence but, on contacting his home, I received an invitation to lunch at the governor's two-story private home. After we had introduced ourselves the talk immediately turned to the reports about Herat which I have already mentioned. The governor shrugged.

"They do not want to tell the truth, so they make up fabrications. You have probably already formed your first impression of the way the city is living. You will have the opportunity to acquaint yourselves with it in greater depth. I too," (Abawi) smiled, "am alive and well, as you can see...."

(Abawi) is a doctor of law, a civil servant with a long service record. In the past 15 years he has held the governorships of several provinces. He took part in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1973 and in the 1978 April revolution. He was imprisoned during H. Amin's rule.

"There are approximately 650,000 people (out of the country's population of 15 million) living in the province," (Abawi) said. "Herat itself has grown noticeably in the past decade and is now the country's third most populous city (after Kabul and Qandahar). The population is now close to 150,000. It includes many peasants, who are seeking shelter from the terror of the brigands."

...Yes, here in the land of Herat, groups of bandits are still committing outrages although, it is true, they are badly scarred and noticeably depleted. But, as in other provinces, the people's power in Herat is gaining strength, democratic organizations are strengthening, and the army and the volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution which act alsongside it are being consolidated.

I met with (Muhammeddin Zakhip), secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan provincial committee, the next day. He had just returned from a combat operation. At the same time he had also been engaged in resolving economic matters in the region.

The party organization numbers over 1,000 members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, (Muhammeddin Zakhip) says. About half work in the city itself. The Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization, the Women's Trade Union and other mass organizations unite thousands of activisits. Is that a large number, or only a few? To answer this question it must not be forgotten that it is only 2.5 years since the April revolution, and in the period of H. Amin's terrorist rule the party suffered great losses.

The casualties are also heavy in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary groupings which are constantly being sent from across the border. In the past 18 months 1 out of every 10 Herat party members has died fighting the republic's enemies.

Equipped by the foreign special services, counterrevolutionary gangs attack trucks and buses--the main form of transport in a country without railroads. Mines are laid on highways and mountain paths. In brief, a real road war. I saw sophisticated American plastic mines. I saw the charred skeletons of trucks on the pass between Herat and Shindand and saw the graves of dead drivers and ordinary Afghan civilians.... However, despite the threats, ambushes and attacks by the bandits, the flow of vehicles on the roads is not drying up. Although there are losses: According to (Abdul Dzhalil), head of the transport section of the provincial people's committee, in 18 months bandits have destroyed over 200 vehicles and killed about 100 drivers and their mates.

(Bayat Kuli Bayot) is president of the Herat transport company (Jami). He controls 180 trucks and 20 tankers and over 300 drivers. On the very eve of our meeting two more trucks from his fleet were set on fire.

"This undertaking--road warfare--is futile," (B. K. Bayot) noted nonetheless. "Of course, it causes considerable harm to the country and people. And benefit, obviously, only to those who feel better if things are worse for us....

Rebuff Is Growing

It so happened that it was precisely Herat which the U.S. special services selected as the field for a criminal experiment with chemical weapons. Before embarking on this operation "canards" were released in the world press alleging that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Soviet troops in Afghanistan were resorting to the use of toxic substances. This, of course, was a monstrous lie from start to finish. I can also assert this on the basis of my personal acquaintance, on the spot, with the situations in Indochina and Afghanistan.

There is more. I had occasion, 15 years ago, to experience for myself the U.S. Air Force's use of chemical weapons against the Vietnamese civilian population. This time I encountered new types of U.S. secret chemical weapons on Afghan soil: nerve gas, grenades....

The use of these poisonous grenades was "rehearsed" in Herat in May, June and July.

In the region of combat operations I talked with captured brigands. The weapons confiscated from them speak for themselves: U.S., British, Chinese, Egyptian and even Italian items.

Pro-Beijing agents are also trying to infiltrate here. Their aim is to organize counterrevolutionary gangs. Thus documents attesting to links with the Chinese intelligence service were found on (Said Ako), who had been sent to Herat.

The Afghan revolutionary armed forces are fighting all these cutthroats. I talked about them with Col (Mohammed Nabi Azimi), a division commander. Despite his youth--he is 38 years old--he has passed through a great school life. He has been in the army since he was 19. He has been a party member for 8 years. He took part in armed operations in 1973 during which the monarchy was overthrown and in 1978 when the April revolution was carried out. He was dismissed under H. Amin. The colonel is now in a hard sector of the struggle. "Our army," (Mohammed Nabi Azimi) says, "is an army of a new type. A revolutionary army. Our main task is to stand guard over the working people's gains."

...It takes 2 hours to fly from Herat to Kabul. And you do not have to alter your watch. The time is the same both there, in the far west of the country, and in the capital. It is checked by the steps of the revolution.

KIRILENKO LEAVES FOR PRAGUE, SEEN OFF BY KUNAYEV

LD221202 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Andrey Kirilenko today left Moscow on a friendly visit for Prague at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

He was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Dinmukhamed Kunayev and other Soviet officials, as well as Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the USSR Cestmir Lovetinsky.

Meeting With Husak

LD222158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the country, today received Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is in Prague on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, Comrades Husak and Kirilenko exchanged information on the progress of construction of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia and the construction of communism in the USSR, on preparations for the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. There was discussion of questions on further development of fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in all spheres.

On the same day there was a friendly conversation between Kirilenko and members and candidate-members of the Presidium, and secretaries and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Kirilenko today laid a bouquet of red carnations at the grave of Klement Gottwald, outstanding figure of the CPCZ and the international communist movement, in the national pantheon, and at the monument to soviet servicemen who died for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee a dinner was given in honor of Comrade Kirilenko in Prague Castle.

TASS CITES TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICISM OF AFL-CIO

LD221820 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Oct, TASS--"In the chorus of voices in NATO countries one can hear expressions of 'concern' over the fate of the Polish workers. The conditions of the Polish working people as well as a wish for the newly established trade unions to develop along antisocialist lines," says an article published on Tuesday by TRYBUNA LUDU, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

After quoting a statement made by Kirkland, chairman of AFL-CIO, who said that this trade union federation of the USA is giving support to the new trade unions in Poland in order to be able to influence most effectively the development of events there and to promote the change of its brand of social system, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses: This is to be clearly seen in many statements by other anticommunist forces which show "interest" in the events in Poland.

It is obvious that such declarations and hopes are at variance with the intentions of many organizers and members of the new trade unions and with the wishes of those who give serious consideration to the newly concluded agreements. There has been lately a well-coordinated "cooperation" between such ideological subversive centres as radio station Free Europe and intelligence services which strive to "soften" real socialism. The well-known ideological doctrine concerning the "erosion" of the states of the socialist community in the course of the many years has been the main line in the actions of NATO subversive centres which are influenced by American politicians who direct specifically the radio station "Free Europe."

All the plans of both internal and external enemies of the socialist system in Poland are well known, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

Against the background of the present events in Poland one can clearly trace a connection between the actions of the internal antisocialist forces and the propaganda campaign launched by certain political forces in the West against Poland and other countries of the socialist community.

In August alone, the biggest press organs of NATO countries published about three thousand materials anaysing the situation in Poland. Is it an accident that one-third of these materials contained directives on how the events in Poland should develop so as to "modify" its political system? One can see how directives, worked out by the intelligence services of NATO states, are being consistently carried out and at the same time understand why Western mass information media give so much attention to Poland.

This should be remembered when certain circles in the West express their support of certain changes that are taking place in Poland. This should be also taken into account when analysing their intentions, words and actions in order to see the real face of the numerous "friends" of Poland.

GDR PROTEST OF ATTACK ON WEST BERLIN RAILROAD STATION NOTED

LD211135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct, (TASS)--Criminal elements in West Berlin have carried out a new flagrant attack on the city railroad, ADN reports.

During the night of 16 October, the report says, a raid was carried out on Staaken station resulting in major material damage. The raiders smashed windows in the station's service premises and put all telephone communications out of operation. Windows were also broken in the waiting room, glass cases containing schedules and train direction indicators were torn down and the platform clock and lamps were smashed.

The GDR foreign minister made a firm protest to the ruling mayor of West Berlin and demanded that energetic measures be taken to prevent similar criminal acts.

TASS SIGNS NEW AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY

LD230829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

Text] Budapest--On 15 October a new agreement was signed between TASS and MTI on further developing the multifaceted cooperation between the two agencies in the sphere of information. The agreement was signed by TASS Director General S.A. Losev and MTI Director General E. Lakatos.

EMBASSY IN GDR PROTESTS GENERAL ROGERS BERLIN REMARKS

ADN Report

LD221830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1723 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Oct (ADN)--The USSR Embassy in the GDR on Wednesday addressed the following protest to the authorities of Great Britain, the United States and France in West Berlin:

The Embassy of the Soviet Union in the GDR wishes to direct the attention of the authorities of Great Britain, the United States and France in the western sectors of Berlin to the following:

According to press reports the NATO supreme commander, American General Rogers, on 21 October 1980, made a trip to West Berlin where he made several statements.

Both the journey and the remarks of General Rogers were markedly provocative in character. An attempt was made to draw the western sectors of Berlin into the NATO theatre with which West Berlin has no relation whatever. It is not territory of this military bloc and NATO is not competent in West Berlin affairs.

Contrary to the interests of preserving and consolidating peace, Rogers called for an unbridled arms race. Moreover, his remarks, which breathe the spirit of the worst times of the cold war, contain gross slanders of one of the signatory states of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, the Soviet Union and its policy.

The visit by Rogers and his statements are sharply at variance with the letter and the spirit of the quadripartite agreement, the commitment undertaken therein by the four governments that they will "strive to promote the elimination of tension and the prevention of complications in the relevant area," with the repeated professions by the western side of its interest in maintaining a peaceful and calm situation in and around West Berlin.

Roger's appeals aim at a complication of the situation in the affairs concerning West Berlin, at an aggravation of relations between the parties to the quadripartite agreement and at complicating the constructive cooperation between them.

Such activities were and will be strongly rejected.

Concerning the question raised by Rogers about the ties with West Berlin, which have never been threatened by anyone and are not threatened now, it should be recalled that there are corresponding agreements on this subject which determine the prevailing order, taking into account the sovereign rights and legitimate interests of the German Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Embassy protests against both Rogers' provocative visit to West Berlin and his remarks, which were permeated by a militaristic spirit and are hostile to peace and which are contrary to the quadripartite agreement. It expresses the hope that the authorities of the three [Allied] Powers will give this statement the attention it deserves and take appropriate steps.

Further Report

LD230826 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Union has protested to the United States, Britain and France in connection with the visit to West Berlin by the commander of NATO's European armed forces, U.S. General Rogers. In statements made in West Berlin, General Rogers insisted on deploying new American missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Embassy in the German Democratic Republic has qualified General Roger's provocative visit as a violation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

Goncharov on Remarks

LD230516 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 80

["Why Rogers Is Against Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

There was time, and not very long ago, when the word "detente" sometimes occurred in documents of NATO and in speeches of leaders of that military bloc. That, certainly, did not signify that the North Atlantic alliance was curtailing its military preparations, but by tactical considerations the NATO ring-leaders deemed it necessary to pay tribute to the demands of the public of the countries-members of the bloc, to heed them, and declared that NATO is "also for detente". Now, when a dangerous turn took place in the policy of Washington and Washington-directed military alliance towards aggravation of international tension and escalation of the arms race, in NATO they do not any longer resort to camouflage, and the word "detente" is used in NATO statements only in a negative sense. No exception in this respect is the speech made by commander in chief of the NATO joint armed forces in Europe American General Bernard Rogers, made by him in West Berlin last Tuesday.

The main theses of the speech are as follows: "Detente is harmful", since "it serves the Soviet Union to win world domination", in connection with the "growth of the Soviet threat" the NATO countries should in the coming decade largely increase the military expenditures.

Far-fetchedness, untenableness and viciousness of such hackneyed NATO theses were turned down and disclosed more than once. Therefore, we shall not do that again. It is more important to find out something different: Why does the NATO general declare such theses exactly now. We shall mention, at least, two causes, most probably, in our view. One of them is a meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the all-European conference, which is to open in Madrid on November 11. Its aim, as it was clearly enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, is to promote improvement of mutual relations between states, signatories to the act, development of the process of detente, the very detente which NATO generals detest so much. There is every indication that on the eve of the Madrid meeting Rogers decided to make a kind of admonition for representatives of the countries, members of the bloc, for them not to be too zealous in developing the above-mentioned process.

The second cause is, in our opinion, closely linked with the first and still more with those practical deeds and problems of the NATO ring-leaders which in the recent time gave them headache.

The cause of extreme concern of the NATO leaders now is that in a number countries, members of the organization, obvious is the growing desire to stop the growth of military expeditures, to join the discussion of problems of disarmament, doubt is expressed as to the correctness of the strategy which is based on the use of nuclear weapons.

The attempts to smear detente, calls to increase military expenditures have the aim to exert pressure upon the West European NATO members, to make them comply with the Pentagon's demands to build up the arms race. This is exactly the essence of the speech of the American general, who holds the post of commander-in-chief of the NATO joint armed forces in Europe.

EUROPARLIAMENT CONCERN FOR MILITARY POLICY SEEN AS OUT OF LINE

LD221159 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 3

[B. Lavrenov commentary: "On the Wrong Track"]

[Text] As is known the EEC Parliament is an institution endowed with only consultative powers. However its rightwing deputies, on the pretext that they have received a mandate allegedly from the whole population of the Common Market countries, refuse to be content with this status and are attempting to expand their sphere of activity.

There are serious misgivings in broad political and public circles of the community over the constant attempts by the Europarliament to concern itself with various military questions, which do not fall within its sphere of competence. Thus on 20 October the Europarliament's Political Commission in Brussles is planning to begin discussion of a document which, on the pretext of "protecting the oil routes," recommends that a West European naval fleet be created in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The French paper L'HUMANITE justly describes this plan as an attempt to "return to the notorious idea of a European defense community and to transform the EEC into a NATO appendage."

The persistence with which certain circles of the Europarliament are seeking the right to concern themselves with military policy has been assessed "at its true worth" by the Western European Union (WEU)--a military-political grouping close to NATO. Highly indicative in this regard is the proposal by the WEU Political Committee to create an organization under the North Atlantic alliance endowed with military functions and in which present and future Common Market members would participate. A recent specially adopted WEU resolution recommends establishing contacts with the Europarliament in order to implement this plan.

The peoples of our contintent, including those of the Common Market countries, are striving for peace, mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations. Rightwing circles of the Europarliament are directing their activity far away from the path of international detente. It is no mere chance that a major political figure in the EEC recently acknowledged that the European Parliament "had indeed done everything to avoid gaining influence or authority."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS WITH FINLAND'S KEKKONEN

LD291937 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a telegramme from Urho Kekkonen, president of Finland, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and Finland on the renunciation by the Soviet Union of its right to the utilisation of the territory of Porkkala for a naval base and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territory.

The Finnish people, the telegramme says, always remember this manifestation of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union, which demonstrated its concerted aspiration for the relaxation of tension in Europe.

The return of Porkkala and the simultaneous renewal of the Finnish-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in 1948, should be regarded as an important stage in the development of confidential and good-neighbourly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The treaty of 1948 provides a basis for the Finnish-Soviet relations of friendship, which are not subjected to changes in international politics. Let the friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union continue and strengthen as a model of relations between two countries, different in their size and social systems.

In their return telegramme, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin expressed their sincere gratitude to Urho Kekkonen for the friendly message and good wishes.

The early return of Porkkala to Finland provided an important impetus for the further development of friendship and good-neighbourliness between the Soviet and Finnish peoples, the telegramme says, to the strengthening of the atmosphere of trust which over the past quarter of a century has become determining in the relations between our countries.

At the same time, this act of good will by the Soviet state confirmed for the whole world the peace-loving nature of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union which resolutely comes out for the elimination of military bases in foreign territories, for detente, cooperation and security both in European affairs and the world politics as a whole.

We express our confidnece that the friendly and good-neighborly relations and the close and mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries will continue to expand and deepen on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in 1948, and in full conformity with the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

In conclusion, the Soviet leaders expressed their cordial congratulations and the best wishes of success and well-being to the Finnish president and the people of friendly Finland.

DEVELOPMENTS IN IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT CITED

LD221002 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct, TASS--Fierce fighting continued in the past day between Iranian and Iraqi troops on the southern section of the front, in the port of Khorramshahr and in the area of Abadan. The IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reports that Iraqi forces managed to advance to the centre of Khorramshahr. They seized the city prison. The port is also held by the Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi forces cut the roads leading to Abadan and surrounded it. Two Iranian planes were shot down yesterday during military operations. Iraq lost one plane. Iranian planes made raids on civilian projects deep inside the Iraqi territory.

Tehran, 22 Oct, TASS--Iraqi artillery is shelling frontline towns of Iran. The Tehran Radio reports that shells, mines and rockets burst in residential quarters. In the area of Qasr-e Shirin, Iranian forces managed to seize the dominant heights. About 200 Iraqis were killed and 28 Iraqi tanks were destroyed. Iranian planes are operating intensively over different sections of the front.

Radio Tehran reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni had a meeting with Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i. The radio report says it was stressed after the meeting that Iran rejects the proposals of President Carter to lift the economic and commercial blockade from Iran in return for release of the American hostages.

A meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the non-aligned countries was held at the United Nations headquarters. It discussed the question of armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. Its participants approved of the proposal of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat to create in the framework of the non-aligned movement a special group at the ministrial level for the quest of the ways of peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Appropriate recommendations on the compostion of the group will be prepared. Representatives of Iraq and Iran who were present at the meeting of the bureau expressed consent with the idea of forming the group.

CONTINUATION OF CONFLICT 'GIFT' TO U.S., ISRAEL

LD230908 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "The Iranian-Iraqi Dispute and Israeli Military Preparations"]

[Text] According to the daily reports, the fighting between two fraternal countries--Iraq and Iran--is threatening to turn into a vicious war. The battles which have been raging for the past month have caused great human losses and vast material losses to both countries. Western newspapers publish accurate estimations. How many billions of dollars has the armed conflict cost each country--Iran and Iraq--and how much is it likely to cost them in the future if the conflict between them continues? Not to mention the greedy estimates for the destroyed factories and roads and the wrecked oil fields which must be rebuilt and which will bring the West vast profits.

It is worth mentioning that the Iranian-Iraqi dispute has grave consequences from the political aspect with regard to Iran and Iraq, to the peoples of the Middle East area and the Arabian Gulf and to the cause of world peace.

During the past month the United States has tangibly activated its military preparations in both the Near and the Middle East. Washington is exploiting the Iranian-Iraqi dispute by alleging the presence of a threat to the U.S. vital interests in the Arabian Gulf. It is dispatching to this region further military units of its forces and its warships and special spying apparatus and is building in the neighboring countries of this area military bases directed against the Arab states. In short, Washington is getting prepared to overtly interfere militarily in the affairs of this area; and naturally Israel follows its master's footsteps. Tel Aviv does not conceal its interest in weakening both the Iraqi and the Iranian regimes militarily, economically and politically, it is increasing its anti-Arab military preparations more openly than Washington and is activating its provocative actions against the Palestinians and Lebanon. Anwar as-Sabbah, Lebanese minister of industry and petroleum said Israeli militarists are now launching daily provocative attacks on southern Lebanon. The aim of these attacks is to deal blows to the Palestinian refugee camps, partition Lebanon, separate a part of its territories and establish buffer zones under Israeli control.

Khalid al-Hasan, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Palestinian National Council, told the weekly Lebanese AN-HANAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DAWLI correspondent that all Israeli Armed Forces are now on a state of alert, and that military preparations on this large scale cannot possibly be made merely for a limited aggressive action in southern Lebanon. There is no doubt that Tel Aviv is getting ready to begin the largest military operation of the past few years, not just against Lebanon, but also against Syria, one of the targets of this strike, according to Khalid al-Hasan.

LE MATIN has said that it knows precisely that the Israeli aircraft exploited the Iranian-Iraqi dispute and raided the Iraqi nuclear research center which was built with the assistance of French engineers. Iran was blamed for this air raid on the peaceful scientific center, despite the fact that the Iranian authorities stated that they did not strike at the nuclear research center. This is another example which confimed that Tel Aviv is seeking to exploit the Iranian-Iraqi dispute as much as possible for its own interest. Moreover this example indicates the increased severity of Israel's policy in the Middle East.

Voices are now being raised in the Israeli Knesset persistently calling for the reconsideration of the question of the return of Sinai to Egypt, even that part of its territories where military bases are located, because now is the appropriate time to finally annex the Golan Heights and enlarge the network of Israeli settlements. These facts show that U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism consider the continuation of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute as their most precious gift. It goes without saying that the Arab countries, the countries of the socialist community and the majority of the developing states are demanding with increased persistence that the two fraternal countries end the fighting between them and sit around the negotiating table and solve the issues in dispute by political means, because the continuation of the armed clashes will lead to Washington's military intervention, will pave the way for Tel Aviv to carry out new aggressive actions, will delay the solving of the pressing issue of an establishment of just and durable peace in the Middle East and could constitute a severe blow to both Iran and Iraq and many countries of both the Near and the Middle East.

CARTER, BEGIN HIGHLIGHT GULF WAR TO DISTRACT ATTENTION

LD171227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent K. Geyvandov dispatch: "On the Sly..."]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Oct-- While the war in the Persian Gulf region is underway, the Israeli military and their rightwing Christian henchmen headed by Haddad are continuing to commit outrages in south Lebanon. [paragraph continues]

It recently became known that Tel Aviv has annexed a "slice" of south Lebanese territory. Israeli artillery and Haddad's young thugs are shelling the cities of Sidon and Tyre and other southern populated centers almost daily and are engaging openly in looting, violence and robbery on the occupied land.

Not a day passes without official Israel and U.S. spokesmen, including Israeli Prime Minister Begin and U.S. President Carter, issuing statements about the allegedly mortal threat to their interests present by the conflict between Iraq and Iran. This, the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR stresses, is being done with a view to distracting the attention of the Arab and world public from the Palestinian problem, the situation in south Lebanon and the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

SAUDI ARABIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON AWACS

LD221019 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42 on 17 October 1980 publishes on pages 12 and 13 a 1,500-word article by correspondent Yu. Gudkov entitled "Neutrality of Rapid Deployment" which discusses the deployment of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia quoting the Saudi foreign minister in a Washington POST interview as stating that he sees "no specific threat to Saudi Arabia. The buildup of armaments in the region will merely worsen the situation." Having noted that the U.S. administration, while speaking of neutrality with respect to Iran and Iraq, "does not conceal its readiness to resume deliveries of spare parts for military equipment once purchased in the United States by the shah on condition that the hostages are released" and that it has "made it understood it would resort to force of arms in the event of military operations between Iran and Saudi Arabia," the article goes on the discuss the "Carter doctrine" in connection with the development of the Rapid Deployment Force, stating in conclusion that "the 'Carter doctrine' is refuted by the very course of events. Nonetheless Washington wants to use it in practice. That is how a gambler behaves, placing a stake even on a losing card."

U.S., BRITISH NAVAL CONCENTRATION IN PERSIAN GULF NOTED

LD212034 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct, TASS--A Pentagon spokesman has announced that joint American-British naval and air exercises have been started in the Gulf of Oman, near Iran. The manoeuvres will last till November 4 (the day of the presidential elections in the United States). Involved in the exercises are 18,000 men, 25 warships led by the American strike craft carriers Midway and Dwight D. Eisenhower and 170 combat planes. According to the Pentagon, the aim of these obviously provocative exercises is to improve combat readiness of the armed forces of the United States and Great Britain in the Persian Gulf region. On the whole, more than sixty warships of the Navy of the United States and its allies--Britain, Australia and France, have been concentrated close to the Persian Gulf.

In connection with the beginning of the manoeuvres, code-named "Beacon Compass", observers recall warning made two months ago by the well-known American observer Jack Anderson in the newspaper San Francisco CHRONICLE. In a series of articles he made public details of the White House-elaborated plan of intervention of Iran by the U.S. Armed Forces, scheduled for the second half of October--the eve of the presidential elections in the United States. According to the plan, a large-scale naval concentration at the Iranian shores and military manoeuvres should precede such an intervention.

The newspaper New York DAILY NEWS stresses that the Carter administration is playing a dangerous game in its desire to achieve the release of the hostages by November 4. The newspaper writes that Carter is ready to use all means at his disposal to attain this aim.

ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT IRANIAN-AFGHAN TIES 'DOOMED TO FAIL'

NC221955 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Review of Iranian listeners' letters by (Boris Giragov)--recorded]

[Text] Greetings to our dear listeners: First of all we would like to thank all Radio Moscow listeners for their interesting letters we received last week. Among the writers of these letters are Mr (Karim 'Ali Akbarzadeh) from Tabriz, (Mohammad Dustenezhad) from Mazandaran, ('Abbas Sadiqi) from Shiraz, as well as a number of other listeners whom we all thank.

Our listeners refer to various problems and express their great interest on the subject of Afghan-Iranian relations. This is very natural since historical events have led to similar destinies for these two nations.

Mr ('Abbas Sadiqi) from Shiraz writes: Western propagandists obstinately continue their attacks against Afghanistan's revolutionary government and against the Soviet Union and its support for Afghanistan, thus trying to defame the present leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in front of the Iranians as well as trying to prevent the establishment of close relations between the nations of Iran and Iraq [as heard] in order to make them kneel in front of the West. But, I am sure that the plans of American imperialism will not be fulfilled and that our two countries will, in the end, jointly struggle against the common enemy: American imperialism. The United States of America is trying to reduce these nations to submission by using the hackneyed colonialist principle of "divide and rule." The objective of America's policy is to maintain the crisis in the Near and Middle East, to create hotbeds in this area of the world, and to prevent the establishment of close relations between countries struggling for freedom and independence.

Many Radio Moscow listeners, including Mr (Karim 'Ali Akbarzadeh) and (Mohammad Dustnezhad), have expressed deep regrets that the peace-loving proposals of the Afghan Government--tendered on 14 May 1980 and filled with the spirit of good neighborliness--have not yet been properly appraised by Iran because these proposals manifested Afghanistan's wish for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation. Our Iranian listeners write: Nevertheless, it is understood in Iran that the expansion of good-neighborly relations, especially under the present critical circumstances in the region, is an urgent necessity for both countries. This was manifested in the Iranian Government's decision to ban the activities of counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan groups which used Iranian territory for their subversive acts against Afghanistan.

In their letters, Radio Moscow listeners express their hopes that the fervent wish of both nations for the expansion of good-neighborly relations will be fulfilled, and that this will lead to the breaking of the net of machinations by international reaction.

Our listeners' letters also show that the Iranians understand the true objectives of American imperialists, who disseminate erroneous information concerning the imaginary Soviet threat and Afghanistan's occupation by Soviet troops. For instance, Mr (Karim 'Ali Akbarzadeh), our listener from Tabriz, writes in his letter: All true revolutionaries in Iran sincerely support Afghanistan's revolution and attach great value to the Soviet Union's pure assistance to the people of Afghanistan. Mr (Karim 'Ali Akbarzadeh) ends his letter by saying: Efforts to present this assistance, which has no strings attached, as aggression, and to try to impress this upon the Iranians, who are very well aware of who the aggressor is, is doomed to fail.

Dear listeners: We are running out of time. We now invite you to listen to an Afghan song performed by [name indistinct] which is being broadcast at the request of a number of Radio Moscow listeners.

MOSCOW PERSIAN COMMENTS ON PRINCE REZA BEING DECLARED SHAH

NC211357 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] It was officially announced in Cairo that Reza Pahlavi, the son of the deposed and cursed shah of Iran, will be declared shah of Iran on 31 October. The MENA news agency stated that a public ceremony will be held on the occasion [as heard]. In a message to the Iranian nation, the fresh-baked shah will announce his ascension to the throne.

As for the Iranian nation, it should be said that it has clearly stated its opinion and view on monarchy and having thrown out the Pahlavi dynasty from the country. Therefore As-Sadat's regime, which is now trying to play the role of the U.S. gendarme in the Near and Middle East, will be the only regime which will recognize the fresh-baked shah.

USSR-SYRIA TREATY SUBMITTED TO SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

LD211934 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 21 Oct 80

["At the USSR Council of Ministers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Oct, TASS--The USSR Council of Ministers has approved and submitted for ratification to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic signed in Moscow on October 8, 1980.

SYRIAN CP WELCOMES TREATY WITH SOVIET UNION

LD171541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct, TASS--The Syrian Communist Party Central Committee assesses the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union as an important political event of historic significance and a clear expression of the lasting alliance between the two great forces of our era--world socialism and the national liberation movement--in their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for freedom, independence and progress for the peoples and for the strengthening of the detente process throughout the world. This is mentioned in a resolution adopted by the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held in Damascus on 13-14 September under the chairmanship of Kh. Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

This treaty, the resolution stresses, is the logical result of the development of all-round relations between the two countries.

The Soviet-Syrian treaty makes a great contribution to the cause of supporting Syria's struggle against a policy of capitulation in the Near East and resisting pressure from imperialism and reaction, which are striving to bring Syria to its knees and make it change its patriotic course.

The Syrian people's masses, the resolution goes on, were pleased to welcome the signing of the Soviet-Syrian treaty, assessing it as an important step along the path of strengthening the country's national independence.

MOSCOW MEETING CELEBRATES 'COMMON INTERESTS' OF USSR, SYRIA

LD211529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--The peoples of the Soviet Union and Syria are united by the ties of common interests--the defense of peace and struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. This was stated by those taking part in a Soviet-Syrian friendship meeting held in Moscow on 17 October.

The speakers emphasized that the treaty on friendship and cooperation recently signed between the USSR and Syria is of tremendous significance for their further consolidation. The Euphrates water resources complex constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance has become a specific example of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT CABLES BREZHNEV ON TREATY

LD171537 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Mahmud Hadid, President of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic, message to L. I. Brezhnev.]

[Text] To L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic is following with satisfaction the development of the friendly relations between the people of the Syrian Arab Republic and the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union, and regards the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed in Moscow as a qualitative change in these relations, a new powerful impetus to the liberation struggle of the Arabs. This event will doubtless mark the beginning of still closer relations in all fields.

The People's Council also sees in this new step in our relations important support for the Arab national-liberation movement in the struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation, imperialist influence and Zionist penetration, whose path is being blocked by Syria under the leadership of Hafiz al-Asad which is giving an effective rebuff to the Camp David collusion and to all the plans designed to divide the Arab nation and above all to break the steadfastness of revolutionary Syria and undermine its positions in the liberation movement.

The working masses, and the patriotic and progressive forces of Syria, together with all the freedom-loving forces of the Arab nation and the world movement for freedom, progress and socialism support this positive qualitative step in the Soviet-Syrian relations which reflects at the present stage the desire of the Arab working people for a further joint struggle against imperialism, reaction and their underlings in the region.

We express to you, Comrade Chairman, cordial congratulations in connection with this event. Long live the movement of struggling peoples! Down with imperialism, Zionism and reaction!

[Signed] Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the People's Assembly

MENGISTU TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

LD211924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in late October.

ETHIOPIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORT ON SOMALI AGGRESSION REPORTED

LD221026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The Ethiopian Defense Ministry has announced that between 18 September and 16 October, Somali troops committed aggression against Ethiopia by intruding 300 kilometers into the southeastern part of the country.

KOSTIN COMMENTS ON STATE OF EMERGENCY IN SOMALIA

LD222028 Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1530 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Text] A report from Radio Mogadishu has said the rulers of the country have declared a state of emergency throughout the country. If a state of emergency has been declared in the Somali Democratic Republic our commentator Vladimir Kostin says it means that the rulers are worried about their future and that of their regime.

The state of the emergency declared by the Somali leaders highlights several points that need to be closely studied. Radio Mogadishu reported that the reasons that brought about the declaration of the state of emergency are the rampant corruption that has gripped the country and the terrorism that is being waged by the few who are twisted towards tribalism.

The truth is that corruption has crippled many African countries at the moment, but on the other hand since the birth of the revolution of 1969 Somalia has vigorously fought against corruption. For that reason the spread of corruption in the last 3 or 4 years is surprising. The question of tribalism is similar, says our commentator.

It is not surprising that Somalia should be suffering from such acts of corruption and tribalism in common with many other African countries, but at the same time it is important to point out that the difference between Somalia and the other countries is that the majority of the Somali people are of the same stock and that there are many people whose relatives or friends were lost or have been made homeless by the senseless war that took place in the Ogaden in 1977 and by other clashes that took place during the months of July and September this year.

Do all the Somali people agree to the placement of American war material in their country? Are they all prepared to have American, Egyptian and Chinese military advisers in their country?

There are many people who are opposed to the path the nation is taking towards developing close cooperation with imperialist and reactionary elements, says our commentator. The plain truth is that there are many people who are clearly opposed to this act of the Somali rulers and there are people who do not believe that the October revolution's policies and programs are being adhered to, as in the early days of 1969.

Do many Somali people hold such views? The answer to that question is seen in the fact that on the 11th [words indistinct] anniversary, the Somali rulers were forced to declare a state of emergency throughout the country.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL TO VISIT USSR IN NOVEMBER

LD222154 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--Chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Moises Machel will come to the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the head of the party and state delegation in the second half of November.

USSR, MOZAMBIQUE SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD212028 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A protocol to the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union has been signed in Maputo. It provides for a project involving the building of a tractor assembly plant in Mozambique and for Soviet aid in developing Mozambique's cotton growing.

Soviet specialists take part in the reconstruction of old and in the building of new facilities in the country. One of the facilities is the agro-industrial complex under construction in the Limpopo Basin, whose importance to the republic is enormous. Its building is going on with Soviet and Gulgarian aid. The complex will play an important role in developing the country's farming. Its completion will help Mozambique add 625,000 acres of irrigated land. The plans of the Soviet and Mozambican irrigators provide for making much more land suitable for agricultural production. To this end, for more than half a year already, Soviet specialists have been studying an area in excess of 80,000 square km. Their projects include irrigation and draining of land and the building of water supply systems and cities and settlements. All this will serve as a foundation for the general program of regional development and use of the water and land resources in the Limpopo Basin, a program the Mozambique Government has asked Soviet spcialists to work out.

The efforts of Soviet geologists working in Mozambique are also fruitful. Extensive geological prospecting is now going on in Tete Province that is expected to have rich deposits of valuable ores and metals. Particularly important is Soviet aid in the sphere of state planning. Mozambique has begun to develop its national economy on the basis of long term plans. The state plans will facilitate the establishing of a modern economy independent of foreign markets and in the long run promote higher living standards of the people.

BREZHNEV GREETS EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, president of the Supreme Military Council, head of state and head of government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the friendly people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on the occasion of the country's national holiday, the 12th anniversary of its independence.

In a telegram of reply, Obiang Nguemo Mbazogo expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed his best wishes to L.I. Brezhnev himself and wishes for prosperity to the Soviet people.

FORMATION OF LIBERATION FRONT IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

PY171938 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have announced the creation of a rebel army named the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Our commentator (Leonid Yesinkov) writes:

The national liberation front is made up of representatives of the major patriotic forces of El Salvador. With its creation, the Salvadorans' struggle for freedom has entered a new stage. The fighting units of the rebel army have carried out victorious actions against the troops of the Washington-backed ruling junta. Fierce fighting continues to take place in the various departments of the country and in the outskirts of the capital.

In an effort to help the Salvadoran regime survive, the United States has intensified its interference in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. A few days ago, a State Department official confirmed press reports that the United States has been training representatives of the Salvadoran Army at a special military school located in the Panama Canal Zone. Nearly 300 Salvadoran military officers are now undergoing training there.

To launch punitive operations against the combative Salvadoran people, the United States has set up 10 military bases in Guatemala and Honduras. Gangs of mercenaries are also trained there to infiltrate Salvadoran territory. These operations against the Salvadoran patriots are led by U.S. advisers, many of whom acquired experience in civilian repression in Vietnam. Following indications of these specialists, the Salvadoran Junta has undertaken an unprecedented wave of repression marked by the utmost cruelty.

Salvadoran officials ordered the destruction of the towns of Morazan, La Union, San Miguel and Usulutan. The junta troops carry out mass punishment against peaceful people, burning their houses, destroying their crops and killing their cattle. Those who fail to comply with orders are executed by firing squad. The soldiers have orders not to take prisoners and to regard as subversive anyone who happens to be in the area of the fighting.

This orgy of violence is regarded as moderate reform by Washington. The junta, which tramples on human dignity and human rights, is regarded as a model of Western democracy which is apparently saving the country from falling to Marxism. But despite the U.S. support, the Salvadoran people have been furthering their struggle toward promoting democratic changes. The leadership of the national liberation front has stated that the Salvadoran people's conviction is increasingly strong. The patriots are fighting under the following slogan: Revolution or death. We will win.

Shafick on Front

PY220255 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Interview with Salvadoran Communist Party Secretary General Jorge Shafick Handel in an unspecified Latin American country--date not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade Jorge Shafick, after talking recently with [words indistinct], I would like to ask you some questions on the current situation in your country, El Salvador, regarding the joint struggle of (?the people) against the military junta which (?holds) power with the support of the United States.

[Answer] The current situation in my country is characterized by a revolutionary war in which armed confrontations are increasingly taking place with the participation of popular organizations, and in which new steps are being taken to achieve the unity of all the revolutionary movements, which are becoming more effective, more efficient and more [word indistinct] to take over power and establish a revolutionary democratic regime as proposed by the platform of the democratic revolutionary front.

[Question] Could you expand a little more on those steps you mentioned about the [words indistinct] in the country?

[Answer] Sure, as has already been published, [words indistinct] after a first stage in pursuit of unity in which a coordinating committee of three organizations--including the Communist Party--was established and put into effect. In May, a new step to increase the level of unity was taken, establishing the unified revolutionary board. The coordinating committee was changed to a joint board of the different revolutionary organizations, four in all.

The creation of the national liberation front in the early days resulted in an organization which is much more complex, not because it has a board committee, but because it is made up of a group of organizations that participate in the politico-military front for the revolutionary struggle, and because there is a higher level and more advanced understanding of unity among these organizations. This, of course, could not have been otherwise, because the fighting in San Salvador has reached a very high level. The international press is already showing that joint popular action is increasing, receiving also the adherence of local rebel groups, and they are leading toward greater political-military reaction which will be decisive for the success of the revolution in El Salvador.

At the international level the task of the democratic revolutionary front is very tough and complex, especially because of the attitude of governments of neighboring countries, and because of course tactically all the democratic and progressive forces of all the continents are beginning to gain force before world public opinion. We are also on the eve of attaining greater diplomatic force.

We want to prevent U.S. imperialism from intervening militarily in our country. We want to make sure that the Salvadoran people will exercise their legitimate right to self-determination, which is the main objective of our great struggle and which is now receiving greater international support to guarantee the right to self-determination of all Salvadoran people. We feel that this is so not only because this right is internationally recognized, but because the Salvadoran people have fought for it, have shed much blood and have shown much heroism, much rebelliousness and much perseverance in the struggle. We feel that this right must be respected.

Of course we do not fear intervention. We do not want it. We want to avoid it, and we will do everything possible to avoid it, but we do not fear intervention. And if the U.S. Government or any other foreign force decides to intervene in our country, the revolutionary movement, leading all the people, all the democratic and patriotic Salvadoran forces, will carry out a long revolution. The imperialists will receive their political punishment.

U.S. PREPARING FOR ARMED INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

LD210717 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 20 Oct 80

["Sinister Designs"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Chigir writes:

Foreign press reports indicate that the imperialist circles of the USA are stepping up preparations for an armed intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

According to the Peruvian newspaper UNIDAD, units of mercenaries are being hurriedly formed in the territory of Guatemala under the direction of Pentagon and CIA instructors. They are recruited from among the supporters of the former dictator Somoza and other thugs similar to them recruited in other Central American countries and even in South Korea. The Army of Honduras is also being prepared by American military advisers for an invasion of El Salvador. There is a heavy stream of arms and military equipment coming to that country lately from the United States.

Washington is reportedly planning to draw other Latin American countries, Venezuela included, into its intervention against El Salvador, an intervention which is planned as a "collective action". Nor is direct intervention by the USA ruled out. Units of American Marines stationed at U.S. military bases in the Caribbean, have already been prepared for the purpose. Staying off the western coast of the USA, ready for action, is a group of American warships whose task is to ensure a possible invasion of El Salvador.

The objective of the U.S.-planned armed intervention is to save the present Salvadoran regime which, despite its policy of brutal repression and terror and despite the growing military and financial support from American imperialism, cannot fulfil the task set before it by Washington--to suppress the revolutionary liberation movement in the country, which has assumed unprecedented proportions. R. White, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, stated cynically that the United States will take all measures to keep the military-civilian junta in power and to destroy the "Marxist forces" in El Salvador.

The armed intervention in El Salvador, which is contemplated by the United States, is nothing else but a sinister plan of aggression against the Salvadoran people with a view to destroying physically its progressive and democratic forces. The threat hanging over El Salvador is one more confirmation of the fact, that in their policy vis-a-vis the Central American and Caribbean countries the ruling circles of the USA continue to place reliance on military intervention which they consider the most effective instrument of strengthening their imperialist positions. As happened more than once in olden times--for instance in Guatemala over a quarter-century ago, when the United States overthrew the democratic government of Arbens by organizing an armed intervention by mercenaries in that country, or during the period of the Playa Giron events in Cuba in 1961--they in Washington continue to pin hopes on the export of counterrevolution as the most "radical means" of struggle against revolutionary liberation movements and independent, progressive governments of the countries of the region.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS EL SALVADOR CP LEADER

LD211351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jorge Shafick Handel, secretary general of the Communist Party of El Salvador Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Jorge Shafick Handel!

The CPSU Central Committee send you wholehearted fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 59th birthday.

For 30 years you have taken an active part in the Communist Party of El Salvador's struggle for the vital interests of the working class and all the working people, against the oppression of imperialism and the local oligarchy and for democracy and social progress.

The Soviet communists know you as a great friend of our country and Lenin's party and greatly value your contribution to strengthening friendship between our parties and peoples.

We wish you good health and we wish success to you and all Salvadoran communists in the struggle for a bright future for El Salvador's working people.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

'TACIT' PACT BETWEEN SOUTHERN MILITARY REGIMES CRITICIZED

PY151355 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2230 GMT 14 Oct 80

[From the newscast]

[Text] The Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP] has denounced the fact that its first secretary, Antonio Maidana, who was kidnapped in Buenos Aires on 27 August 1980, has been handed over to the Paraguayan authorities and that his life is in danger.

In a document released clandestinely in Asuncion, the PCP states that information from official sources of the two countries indicates that Maidana and labor leader Emilio Roa, who was kidnapped along with Maidana, have been handed over to the police of dictator Stroessner.

Maidana and Alfredo Alcorta, who was also detained in Buenos Aires on 3 October 1980, were held in detention for 19 years in Paraguay and were released in 1977.

The PCP indicates that Stroessner's regime has expressed regret at having released the communist leaders and that if they were repatriated they would be murdered.

The PCP communique adds that Paraguayan-Argentine police and paramilitary forces also tried to kidnap the Paraguayan construction man (Antonio Bernabe) in Buenos Aires. It also indicates that repression against Paraguayan exiles in Argentina has included the kidnappings of (Ester Ballestrinos), (Juan Jose Penayo), (Catulo Bao), (Federico Tatter) and (Santiago Sirling) who are among the dozens of Paraguayans who have disappeared in Argentina. These incidents confirm that the tacit pact mentioned recently by Paraguayan Defense Minister, Gen Marcial Samaniego, is being enforced. There is a tacit pact between the two military regimes of the southern cone, the PCP communique indicates.

ANSWER TO DISAPPEARANCE OF PCP LEADERS DEMANDED

PY201435 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[From "The Argentine Week" feature]

[Text] In its 14 October issue, the Moscow daily PRAVDA reported that it had received the alarming news of the murder of Antonio Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, and his countryman Emilio Roa, a leader of the construction workers union. Democratic groupings throughout the world have stated their concern at the AP item datelined New York which reports the murders on the basis of a statement by a spokesman of the Argentine police. World opinion, deeply disturbed at Maidana's and Roa's fate, demands a reply to the question of what has happened to the Paraguayan communists kidnapped in Buenos Aires on 27 August.

The Paraguayan Communist Party in Asuncion has charged that Maidana and Roa have already been delivered to Stroessner's dictatorial regime. The Paraguayan Communist Party repeats its appeal to all democratic forces in Paraguay and abroad to make urgent statements and strengthen their solidarity, demanding guarantees for Maidana's and Roa's lives from the Argentine Government.

(Pablo Voiko), head of the department of studies of the River Plate basin countries and Brazil of the Latin American Institute, a branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has made press statements condemning what has happened to Maidana and Roa and asking scientific and cultural organizations to make similar declarations. (Voiko) also demanded that the case be investigated and that those guilty of the crime be punished.

The weekly INFORME DE ARGENTINA says that the mobilization of democratic public opinion in that country to save Maidana's and Roa's lives continues with energy and has spread to several provinces. The magazine says that in Corrientes and Formosa many people are signing a petition made by the country's 12 most important political parties asking for an investigation. The magazine further says that one of the petitions, signed by 50 prominent political and social figures of Chaco Province, has just been handed to the Interior Ministry.

SVISTUNOV SAYS U.S. BEHIND UNREST IN JAMAICA

LD210905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Policing Schemes"]

[Text] The situation in Jamaica is becoming increasingly heated as the general elections, planned for 30 October, draw nearer. As is well known, attempts have been made on the life of Jamaica's Prime Minister M. Manley and National Security Minister D. Thompson. The assassins' bullets did not hit their target: Both statesmen were unharmed. But terrorists are continuing to operate: Over 400 of the island's inhabitants have already perished at their hands this year.

Local reaction, urged on by the U.S. secret services and fed by U.S. monopolies, is attempting to destabilize the situation in the country. Its methods include undermining the island state's economy and attempts to discredit the present government and influence the voters by intimidation and false promises.

Washington, obsessed by the specter of a "second Cuba," is not concealing its dissatisfaction with the independent course being pursued by the M. Manley government. The CIA is flagrantly interfering in the country's internal affairs. The U.S. journal COVERT ACTION writes that a large department of the CIA is operating actively in Jamaica, with U.S. Embassy diplomatic passports providing cover for 15 of the espionage department's agents.

The facts attest that alongside the attempt to unsettle the ruling People's National Party's positions by "legal means" in the course of the elections, the conspirators are preparing intensively for armed intervention. Reports have appeared in the press that in Florida there are several camps of mercenaries who are being trained for use in the countries of the Caribbean basin and Central America, including Jamaica. Money, weapons, subversive literature and "instructions" are being transferred to the island via the channels of such organizations as the "league of freedom of Jamaica" entrenched in Miami or the "friends of free Jamaica" operating from New York.

The plot against Jamaica is an integral part of a broad plan for policing actions outlined by Washington in the region of the Caribbean basin and Central America. To the accompaniment of verbiage about "human rights," Washington is preparing to wield the "big stick" against El Salvador, Grenada, Jamaica and other states. But the peoples of this region are responding to the intrigues by intensifying the struggle against the reactionary dictatorships and for genuine political and economic independence. The progressive public of the entire world express their solidarity with them.

SOVIET TRAINING SHIP VISITS MEXICO; ADMIRALS HOLD TALKS

LD201327 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] TASS--The USSR naval training ship Perekop is in the Mexican port of Veracruz on an official visit. A large group of cadets from Leningrad's Lenin Komsomol Higher Submarine Sailing Naval Academy is aboard on an Atlantic cruise.

The Mexicans welcomed the Soviet sailors with exceptional warmth and cordiality. Academy chief Vice Adm G.L. Nevolin called on Vice Adm Jose Ponce de Leon, commander of Mexico's third naval zone, and Virgilio Cruz, mayor of Veracruz. The Soviet cadets visited the Veracruz Naval Academy and laid a wreath at a monument to the heroes of the defense of Veracruz against U.S. interventionists in 1914.

Some of the Lenin Komsomol Academy personnel headed by the Academy chief visited the Mexican capital. Vice Adm G.L. Nevolin had a meeting with Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, Mexican minister of the navy, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

TEHRAN-BOUND MALMIERCA STOPS IN MOSCOW ON 14 OCTOBER

LD171035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca was in Moscow on 14 October en route to Tehran. The minister was met and seen off by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy f reign minister, and other officials and also by S. Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

DISCUSSION AT SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONTINUES

Raising Living Standards

LD221802 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS--The successes of the national economy of the USSR in the current five-year plan period (1976-1980) make it possible to implement on a planned basis the CPSU's policy of further raising the living standards of the Soviet people. This is said by deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR who are discussing the draft plan for the economic and social development of the country and the draft state budget for 1981. A session of the Soviet parliament opened in the Kremlin today.

The deputies point out that the assignment of the five-year plan for raising the welfare of the people are being successfully carried out. 329 billion more roubles were allocated for these purposes from the national income in 1976-1980 than in the previous five-year period (1971-1975). The average wages and salaries of workers and employees and remuneration of the work of peasants were increased, additional privileges introduced for invalids and veterans of World War Two and the pension scheme improved.

As was pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, that preceded the session, the past years bore out that correctness of the economic strategy that was worked out at the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU. A new big step forward was made in the development of the entire national economy and in solving big and major social tasks.

Vasiliy Kazakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, and other deputies who took part in the discussion of the drafts, stressed that these documents provide for important measures to further raise the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people, real per capita incomes are to go up 2.9 percent in 1981. The average monthly wages and salaries of workers and employees are to increase to 171 roubles (by 1.8 percent) and average monthly payments to collective farmers for their work--to 123 roubles (by 4.1 percent).

It is planned to increase the wages of those employed in construction and on the transport and to raise the salaries of doctors and other payments.

Housing construction is given primary attention in the Soviet Union. Over 50 billion people will have their housing conditions improved in 1976-1980 and ten million more people will have their housing improved next year.

Public consumption funds are to increase by 4.3 percent to amount to 121.5 billion roubles. These funds will be used for the needs of education, medical services, and maintenance in old age.

New hospitals and polyclinics are to be built with state funds. The number of doctors in the Soviet Union is to exceed a million.

Garbuzov, Baybakov Reports

LD221758 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct, TASS--The first day of the work of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has shown that the deputies-representatives of the Soviet people unanimously approve of the activities of the CPSU, are discussing with interest prospects of the country's development in 1981. The Soviet parliament's session opened in the Kremlin today. It is attended by Leonid Brezhnev, other Soviet leaders. A report on the state plan for 1981 was made by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov.

He pointed out that next year it is planned to intensify and enhance effectiveness of social production, to accelerate modernization of the key industries. This will promote implementation of the CPSU's social programme, the steady raising of the people's well-being.

A report on the country's budget for 1981 and implementation of the budget for 1979 was made by Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov.

The bills are being discussed at separate meetings of the two equal chambers, in the work of which 1,500 deputies participate.

Speaking at the session, deputies emphasize that the CPSU's home and foreign policy expresses the vital interests of the working people. They highly appreciate the many-sided and fruitful activities of the party's Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee with Leonid Brezhnev at the head. His speech, made at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee on Tuesday, contains a profound analysis of the state of affairs in the national economy of the country, precisely points to the priority tasks of communist construction, indicates ways and means of their realization.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's session will continue its work on Thursday.

Topics at Session

LD230926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation continued its work at separate sessions of the chambers at 1000 today. Deputies discussed questions on the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981, and on the execution of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980, as well as the USSR state budget for 1981 and the execution of the USSR state budget for 1979. The deputies and guests welcomed with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev, Demichev, Kiselev, Solomentsev, Pakitonov and Dolgikh. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Union, passed the floor to Deputy Osetrov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. At the session of the Soviet of Nationalities the deputies and guests welcomed with applause Comrades Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin and Rusakov. The session was conducted by Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. The floor was given in the debates to deputy Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry.

MASLENNIKOV DELIVERS JOINT REPORT TO SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

LD222210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondents report from the Kremlin:

The session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing. Deputy Maslennikov, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of this chamber, spoke at the session. He delivered a joint report of the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities. Having made a preliminary and detailed analysis of the draft plan and budget of the USSR for 1981, the commission concluded that both these drafts conform with the party's economic strategy and the tasks for a further upsurge of the population's material standard of living. Deputy Maslennikov proposed that these drafts be approved, taking into account the amendments and additions made by the standing commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities. First to speak in the debates were Deputy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and Deputy Umanets, first secretary of the Chernigov Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The session of the Soviet of Nationalities is continuing.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO PARTY OFFICIALS

LD230854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented today in the Kremlin orders of Lenin to first secretaries of obkoms. Those receiving awards are: Bogomyakov from Tyumenskaya Oblast; Gorshkov from Kemerovskaya Oblast. Others include: Polukarov, second secretary of the Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee. Orders of October Revolution have been awarded to: Gusev, first secretary of the Mariyskaya ASSR's CPSU Obkom and to Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and personally on Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's behalf, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially greeted those awarded, wishing them good health and new successes in their activities for the good of the socialist motherland.

WESTERN SOURCES REPORT ON UNREST IN ESTONIA

Arrest of Demonstraters

LD171834 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] About 20 young Estonians have been arrested in the capital, Tallinn, for taking part in demonstrations according to the Swedish TT [newspapers' telegraph agency] news agency, which has good contacts with Estonia. Many of the young people are threatened with prison sentences of up to 5 years, according to the sources. In addition, it is said that about 100 young people have been expelled from schools in Tallinn after repeated disturbances in September and October. An Estonian party newspaper reported yesterday that measures have been taken against hooligans and agitators.

Editorial on Unrest

LD211351 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Protest in Estonia"]

[Text] Reports in recent weeks from various sources of political unrest in Estonia must now be considered confirmed. During September and October considerable, partly violent demonstrations have taken place in the capital Tallinn. The demonstrations were brutally broken up by Soviet police, and around 20 young Estonians have been arrested and are threatened with prison sentences of several years. Around 100 others have been barred from their schools. To judge by the reports, what we are seeing here is mainly a youthful protest and its significance should not be exaggerated. However, there is reason to see these demonstrations in Tallinn as the tip of an iceberg. The slogans voiced by the young people on the streets of the capital--Russians out, independence and justice for Estonia--have the support of the majority of the Estonian population, even though it is silent support.

The successes achieved by the Polish workers' democratic movement have been the subject of excited attention in the whole of Eastern Europe and may have spurred on the young Estonians. The populations in the Baltic republics--Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania--have reached a material standard that is probably without parallel in the rest of the Soviet Union. This is no accident but is linked to differences in mentality and traditions.

However, it would be wrong to believe that the so-called good things in life would be able to reconcile the Balts to the fate of living in Soviet vassal states. When people no longer have to worry about their daily bread, the absence of spiritual freedom and human rights become even more unbearable.

The spirit of opposition in Estonia will live on, but probably for the most part in clandestine forms. Open protests will be crushed without mercy. The power situation in the Soviet Union is not the same as that in Poland.

Oslo Paper Reflection

LD211329 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Unrest in Estonia"]

[Text] Those in power in the Soviet Union seldom admit that they meet resistance in the population. In a communist society nothing can be so wrong that there is any reason to complain. But it does happen that official sources acknowledge that public opinion and the regime are not always in step. So it is remarkable that attempts are no longer being made to hide the fact that Estonia is smoldering and seething. It is the youth of this formerly independent Baltic state that is expressing its negative attitude to its Soviet rulers.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA has informed its readers that "gross violations of public order" have taken p lace in Estonia. This confirms reports that students and schoolchildren in Tallinn have been deminstrating against their Russian "fellow countrymen." According to Estonian emigre circles in Stockholm this unrest, which began in September, has spread to other parts of Estonia. Around 2,000 young people are supposed to have taken part in the first mass anti-Soviet demonstration through the streets of the capital. This ended in police intervention and the arrest of 150 of those taking part.

It is certainly no everyday occurrence that things build up to such dramatic exhibitions of nationalism in a part of the Soviet Union. The young protesters shouted slogans such as "Freedom for Estonia" and "Russians Go Home." For the Estonian people the two demands are inextricably linked. The foreigners who have taken over most of the country's government consist for the most part of women and men of Russian nationality. Of a total population of around 1.4 million over 400,000 are Russians. It is obvious that such a large number of "immigrants" will leave their mark on society and will give rise to antagonism among native Estonians.

The Estonian youth demonstrations cannot be compared to the recent strikes in Poland. But the younger generation in Estonia, with its national consciousness, has heard about the Polish workers' revolt and must surely have been encouraged by them to challenge its own communist leaders. It has served to remind the world that, even after 40 years of occupation and "Russification," the Estonians' desire for freedom is still alive, notably among the young. It must be a real puzzle for Moscow that its communist indoctrination has had so little effect.

LATE REPORT: KOSYGIN RELIEVED OF POST; TIKHONOV APPOINTED

LD231459 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov was today appointed the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. This decision was unanimously adopted at the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

Nikolay Tikhonov superceded Aleksey Kosygin who has been relieved of the post of the head of the Soviet Government at his request on health grounds.

CSA PUBLISHES 9-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

LD221127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "On the Homestretch of the 5-Year Plan: On the Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan by USSR Industry in the First 9 Months of 1980"]

[Text] Workers in industry, having mounted the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU congress and preparing to celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with high labor results, have ensured the further development of production. The plan in terms of the total output volume has been fulfilled. The increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year stood at 3.9 percent. Labor productivity increased 2.9 percent; more than three-fourth's of the production increase was secured as a result. Profits increased.

Fulfillment of the plan in terms of total output volume and the growth rates for production and labor productivity, broken down among individual ministries and union republics, are characterized by the following data:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 9-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 9 Months of 1980 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1979	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	105	102
Petroleum industry	100.8	103	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	99.2	105	104
Gas industry	102	107	105
Coal Industry	99	99.6	98
Ferrous Metallurgy	98	100.8	100.1
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.5	100.8	99.7
Chemical industry	98	106	104
Power machine building	100.3	102	100.5
Heavy and transport machine building	100.2	103	102
Electrical equipment industry	100.5	105	104
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	105	105
Machine tool and tool building industry	99.8	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	108	107
Automotive industry	101	106	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	104	104
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	100.9	105	103
Construction, road and municipal machine building	102	103	103
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	101	105	105
Timber and wood processing industry	99.5	103	104
Pulp and paper industry	99	103	101
Construction materials industry	99	102	102
Light industry	100.1	104	104

Food industry	102	102	102
Meat and dairy industry	100.8	97	97
Fish industry	107	103	104
Procurement	102	105	103
Medical industry	100.5	109	107
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	105	102

Union Republics (Including Industry of Union Subordination)

RSFSR	100.8	103.3	102.9
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	102.6	101.6
Belorussian SSR	102	106.7	104.7
Uzbek SSR	102	107.2	104.2
Kazakh SSR	101	103	101.1
Georgian SSR	102	107.3	105.4
Azerbaijan SSR	102	107.7	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.8	103.7
Moldavian SSR	101	109.1	106.2
Latvian SSR	102	105.4	105.5
Kirgiz SSR	100.9	105.6	104.1
Tadzhik SSR	102	106.6	103.9
Armenian SSR	102	107.6	103.6
Turkmen SSR	102	107.4	104.9
Estonian SSR	102	105.7	105

Production of the Most Important Types of Output Totaled:

	Produced in First 9 Months of 1980	First 9 Months of 1980 as Percentage of First 9 Months of 1979
Electric power--billion kilowatt-hours	948	105
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	450	103
Gas--billion cubic meters	321	107
Coal--million tons	536	99.3
Steel--millions tons	112	100.2
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished)--million tons	77.8	100.5
Steel pipes--million tons	13.7	101
Iron ore--million tons	183	101
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	78.8	111
Chemical plant-protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	359	99.1
Sulfuric acid--million tons	17.0	103
Caustic soda--million tons	2.1	104
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	2.7	106
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	881	106
Motor vehicle tires--millions	45.2	101
Turbines--million kilowatts	15	104
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	12.1	92
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	38.8	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	1,462	106
including those with digital program control--thousands	6.6	112
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	428	104

Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--million rubles	4.0	111
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	3.3	115
Oil apparatus--million rubles	159	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	554	100.1
Technoligical equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	997	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	2.9	106
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	2.6	102
Mainline freightcars--thousands	47	96
Motor vehicles--thousands	1,645	102
including:		
Trucks	590	102
Passenger cars	992	101
Tractors--thousands	414	101
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	2	103
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--billion rubles	1.6	103
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	87.7	104
Cotton harvesting machines--thousands	6.9	102
Excavators--thousands	31.5	100.6
Commerical timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million cubic meters	211	104
Paper--million tons	4	100.9
Cement--million tons	94.1	103
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of articles	91	101
Slate--billion standard tiles	5.5	102
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	8	100.9
Sewn goods--billion rubles	16.7	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear--billion items	1.2	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	549	100.7
Meat (industrial output)--million tons	6.6	95
Sausage products--million tons	2.3	99.1
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles	3.8	102
Butter--million tons	1.1	96
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent--million tons	19.1	101
Margarine products--thousand tons	926	101
Vegetable oil--million tons	1.8	99.7
Confectionary--million tons	2.8	102
Canned foods--billion standard cans	11.6	94
Fodder concentrates--million tons	48	109
Clocks and watches--millions	49.5	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	556	107
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal)--million rubles	714	110
Radio receivers and radio phonographs--millions	6.4	102
Television sets--millions	5.6	103
including color sets	1.7	124
Refrigerators--millions	4.4	98
Washington machines--millions	2.9	105
Motorcycle and motor scooters--thousands	810	100.7
Furniture--billion rubles	4.5	106

The 9-month plan was overfulfilled for gas extraction and the production of instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, oil apparatus, chemical equipment, trucks, passenger cars, tractors, agricultural machines and machines for livestock raising and fodder production, sewn goods, cultural, everyday and household goods and other types of output.

Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their targets for the production and sale of output, the reduction of prime cost, and accumulations. The plan was not fulfilled for the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, chemical fibers and yarn, freightcars, commercial timber, paper, cement, textiles and certain other types of products.

Certain production associations and enterprises of the ministries of heavy and transport machine building, the automotive, electrical equipment and coal industries, ferrous metallurgy; the petroleum refining and petrochemical, light and food industries and also other ministries did not fully ensure the delivery of output to consumers in accordance with concluded contracts and orders.

The technical and economic work indicators of a number of industrial sectors and the quality of output improved. Production of articles in the top quality category increased 18 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. The production of more than 2,000 new types of output was assimilated and started up, and a number of obsolete products were taken out of production.

At the same time, individual production associations and enterprises did not fulfill in full the plans for the assimilation of new equipment and technology.

During the precongress competition industrial workers are directing their efforts toward making fuller use of existing reserves, increasing production efficiency and work quality and fulfilling the 1980 plan. By 1 October this year the collectives of 12,000 production associations and enterprises had already ensured the growth in the total production volume envisaged for the end of the 5-year plan.

[Signed] USSR Central Statistical Administration.

CSA LIVESTOCK FIGURES REPORTED FOR JAN-SEP 1980

LD221149 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42 Signed to Press 13 Oct 80 p 19

["Editorial Board" report on USSR Central Statistical Administration livestock figures for January-September 1980: "Stockraising on the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] During the grazing period many leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved relatively good results in increasing livestock productivity and reducing the cost of livestock unit output. They are devoting constant attention to the rational use of fodder land and introduction of progressive dairy and meat production techniques. But in the country as a whole the consequences of the unfavorable winter and the shortage of fodder in the spring have not yet been fully overcome.

I. Livestock Raising Output

In the 9 months the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following stockraising output results:

Indicators	Jan-Sep 1980	Jan-Sep 1980 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1979
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)--thousands of tons	11,420	97
Including:		
Cattle	6,696	96
Hogs	2,743	94
Sheep and goats	769	98
Poultry	1,212	107
Gross milk yield--thousand of tons	51,932	97
Average milk yield per cow--kg	1,841	96
Hen eggs--millions	33,691	105
Average egg yield of layers	153	100.7

It is clear from these figures that meat production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and milk yield were somewhat lower than January-September 1979. At the same time, dairy farm workers in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan and Estonia achieved increases in gross milk yield compared with the same period last year.

Production of meat on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 513,000 tons in September compared with August this year. Meat output increased in almost all union republics. The biggest increases were in Armenia, Kirgizia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Tadzhikistan.

Over the January-September period egg production in kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,617 million. Egg production increased in nearly all union republics, apart from Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products From Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Purchases	Purchased in Jan-Sep 1980	Jan-Sep 1980 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousands of tons	11,101	96
Milk--thousands of tons	44,455	96
Eggs--millions	31,856	105

Sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms fell by 456,000 tons in January-September 1980 compared with the same period last year. The average weight of cattle sold by kolkhozes and sovkhozes was 355 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products were 1,711,000 tons down. At the same time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Arkhangelskaya, Leningradskaya and Murmanskaya oblasts, the Karelskaya and Komi ASSRs, Kirovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Kurskaya oblasts, the Tatarskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSRs and Tomskaya, Kamchatskaya, Magadanskaya and Sakhalinskaya oblasts increased sales of these products.

Egg purchases increased by 1,517 million in January-September 1980 compared with January-September 1979. The biggest increases were in Estonia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Georgia and Turkmenistan. In the RSFSR there were considerable increases in egg purchases in the Komi ASSR, Chelyabinskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Leningradskaya, Tulskaya and Permskaya oblasts, Krasnoyarskiy Kray and Yaroslavskaya, Kemerovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics

Jan-Sep 1980 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1979

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	97	97	105	96	96	105
RSFSR	95	95	105	94	95	105
including: Non-Chernozen Zone	97	94	107	97	93	107
Ukraine	95	97	105	94	97	105
Belorussia	92	98	105	92	97	104
Uzbekistan	109	108	107	110	107	111
Kazakhstan	108	103	99.8	109	102	99.6
Georgia	103	100.4	106	101	100.6	108
Azerbaijan	102	103	104	102	103	106
Lithuania	89	95	103	88	92	102
Moldavia	97	98	102	98	102	106
Latvia	122	103	104	124	102	104
Kirgizia	113	102	99.3	105	102	99
Tadzhikistan	105	103	90	102	103	94
Armenia	108	100.1	111	108	98	110
Turkmenia	105	99.9	110	104	99.9	107
Estonia	111	105	111	112	106	112

Moreover, 2,814,000 tons of milk and 598,000 tons of livestock were purchased from private plots in January-September 1980. Purchases of milk from private plots increased in all union republics.

IV. Head of Livestock

On 1 October 1980 there were 90.8 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is an increase of more than 727,000 compared with the same date last year. There were 29.7 million cows (an increase of 193,000). There were 58.2 million hogs, which is only 304,000 fewer than on the same date last year. There were 125.3 million sheep and goats, or 2,042,000 fewer than on 1 October 1979. There were 675 million head of poultry (an increase of 38 million).

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in nearly all union republics except for farms in the Ukraine, Kirgizia and Estonia. The number of hogs also increased in nearly all union republics except the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia.

The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The poultry figure increased in all union republics except Georgia. The biggest increases in poultry numbers (7-16 percent) were in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Armenia.

In late fall herbage is not as lush as in the summer, therefore, every farm must make full use of all fodder reserves. Animals must be fed in good time on the available growth of grass and on truck gardening leftovers. Leading farms are getting a large amount of bonus fodder from second sowings and stubble crops. It is important to keep livestock well fed so that their productivity does not fall when they are stalled.

Farms are currently preparing livestock units for wintering. They are repairing buildings and equipment, clearing coarse fodder from the fields and replenishing forage stocks.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS

LD222252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The harvesting of late crops is nearing completion. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that rice has been gathered in over 90 percent of the sown area. This work is almost finished in Kazakhstan. Sugar beet has been dug in more than 70 percent of the fields but much still remains in the Ukraine plantations. In addition, the speed of removing the beet from the fields lags behind the rate of harvesting. Sunflower is still to be gathered over a large area: Threshing of sunflower seed is particularly lagging in the RSFSR. Mass threshing of soybeans is in progress in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia. In the RSFSR two-thirds of the sown area of this crop has been gathered. Potatoes have been harvested on nearly 89 percent of the fields.

The report also gives information about the progress of winter sowing. Grain crops occupy nearly 37 million hectares. The sowing plan has been over-fulfilled in Ukraine, Armenia, and Estonia.

GRAIN, COTTON, BEET, POTATO HARVEST PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD200843 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Completing Fieldwork More Rapidly"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that as of Monday, 13 October, corn for grain had been harvested from 914,000 hectares--23 percent of the sown area. Sugar beet has been lifted from 2.1 million hectares--57 percent of the area sown--while potatoes have been lifted from 2.7 million hectares--86 percent of the area sown. Rice has been cut from 525,000 hectares.

Winter crops have been sown on 35.4 million hectares. Some 72.1 million hectares of land have been plowed for winter fallow--64 percent of the total to be plowed.

Despite the fact that the past few days of the harvest have been complicated by bad weather, Kazakhstan farmers have finished it a few days earlier than last year.

Interesting events are taking place in the country's cottonfields. The leaders in the cotton growers' competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress--Uzbekistan's farmers--have already doubled the level of procurements compared with 1979. As of 14 October over 5 million tons of raw cotton had reached the reception centers.

Azerbajian farmers have achieved remarkable results. In just 20 days they fulfilled the plan for selling cotton and scaled an unprecedently lofty height--over 850,000 tons of raw cotton have already reached the reception centers.

Tadzhikistan kolkhozes and sovkhozes have provided the motherland 805,000 tons of cotton. That is 89 percent of the plan and twice as much as by the same time last year.

Specialists believe that 1977 was our cotton farming's most successful year. This year its level has been successfully surpassed: In 1977 as of 14 October some 7,368,000 tons of raw cotton had been procured, while the figure today is 7,874,000.

The "white harvest" is continuing. Good end results are expected in all the cotton-sowing republics.

The sugar beet growers worked well last year. Roots have been lifted from 642,000 hectares. For the sake of comparison: In the previous week they were lifted from 410,000 hectares.

In the RSFSR Belgorodskaya, Kurskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts kolkhozes and sovkhozes are working smoothly. All the sugar beet has been harvested in Tataria.

In the Ukraine sugar beet has been lifted from 976,000 hectares--55 percent. The figures are higher than the republic average in Kharkovskaya, Poltavskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. Ivano-Frankovskaya, Lvovskaya, Ternopolskaya, and Vinnitskaya oblasts are lagging behind with the harvest. A particularly large quantity of lifted beets has remained out in the fields in Vinnitskaya and Sumskaya oblasts. Throughout the republic as a whole as of Monday 3,157,000 tons of untransported beet remained out in the fields. Resolute measures are needed to prevent the raw material declining in quality or being lost.

Potatoes are being harvested from the last few hectares in Donetskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Sumskaya, Cherkasskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. Throughout the Ukraine as a whole the roots have been lifted from 470,000 hectares--80 percent. In the RSFSR potatoes have been lifted from 1.67 million hectares--89 percent of the sown area. [paragraph continues]

You cannot call the harvesting rates rapid; in the RSFSR last week they were considerably slower than the previous week. Nonetheless in the next few days the potato harvest must be completed everywhere and the potatoes shipped to all-union stocks.

UNTAPPED RESERVES LEAVE 'VARIATIONS' IN FODDER PROCUREMENTS

LD201613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Fodder Reserves Building Up"]

[Text] The harvest is ending in the country's fields, according to USSR Central Statistical Administration data. By 13 October grain and pulse crops were cut on 115.9 million hectares on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 94 percent of the area allocated to those crops.

The rural working people's thoughts and deeds are now directed toward more rapidly gathering in the harvest of late crops, ending the winter sowing and carrying out fall plowing. It is an intensive time for the beet growers. This year they have grown quite a good harvest, but on some farms the lifting of roots is taking place only slowly and a large gap has arisen between harvesting and transporting the crop to the sugar refineries. In the country as a whole beets have been lifted from 57 percent of the area.

Increased attention is required by work on the plantations of sunflowers, potatoes and vegetables. The late ripening of these crops has delayed their harvesting. By 13 October sunflowers had been harvested for seed from 27 percent of the sowings, potatoes from 86 percent and vegetables from 69 percent.

The cotton growers work has been fruitful this year. The Uzbekistan harvest is particularly large. By 13 October the republic had procured nearly 5 million tons of cotton. Azerbaijan's farms have coped with their pledges. They have already delivered 860,000 tons of "white gold" to the procurement centers. In all, the country's cotton growers have dispatched 7.7 million tons of raw cotton for processing.

The harvest work continues for fodder procurement workers. This year they have laid in for the livestock units 1.5 million tons more hay, 14 million tons more cured hay and 7 million tons more silage than a year ago. But on many farms plans for laying these in have been underfulfilled and there are great variations in the provision of livestock units with fodder. Whereas on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moldavia, Murmanskaya and Amurskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy Kray hay requirements for public livestock raising are fully satisfied, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Georgia and Yaroslavskaya, Kalininskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Khmelnitskaya and a number of other oblasts have only met requirements by 60-70 percent.

The same situation has arisen with silage procurement. There are many farms in the country where plans for laying in this fodder have been overfulfilled. At the same time on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Georgia and Vinnitskaya, Brestskaya and Ryazanskaya oblasts less than half the required quantity of silage has as yet been prepared. This makes it incumbent on republican and oblast party committees and soviet and agricultural organs to adopt measures to speed up work in the fields and meadows and seek additional reserves for improving the fodder balance.

Such potential exists everywhere--the straw is not yet stacked from 15 percent of the threshed area, 4.5 million hectares of grasses have not been cut, the second growth has not been cut over vast areas and crops of repeat sowings have not been harvested everywhere.

There are considerable reserves in beet and vegetable growing to supplement fodder reserves. A considerable economic gain can be obtained from the extensive use of corn stumps, sunflower heads, the pressed skins of grapes, food waste and so forth.

This approach is even more necessary in view of the fact that the quality of the fodder procured is not high enough everywhere this year. Thus in the Urals only 31 percent of the hay and 20 percent of the cured hay laid in is top quality. The situation is little better with the quality of fodder in Belorussia and Latvia and in Orlovskaya, Tyumenskaya and a number of other oblasts. That is why the role of preparing fodder for feeding is now increasing in importance.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already started operations in fodder preparation shops. But the situation as regards preparing the material and technical base for livestock units is not satisfactory everywhere. Nonoperational fodder preparation shops are particularly common in Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Ulyanovskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts.

The farmers expect great assistance from their partners. To enrich the livestock diet, mineral, vitamin and protein supplements and various substances are needed. But many enterprises on which the production of such output depends are not coping with deliveries. For instance, the Saransk medical preparations plant, the Belgorod vitamin combine, the vitamin production plants in the cities of Biysk, Yoshkar-Ola and Ufa and the Dzhambul phosphates plant are very much in debt.

Alongside completing harvesting work, the farmers are laying the foundations for next year's harvest. Winter crops have been down on 35.4 million hectares--85 percent of plan. Some 72.1 million hectares of fall plowing has been carried out, which is two-thirds of the area allocated.

COLDER THAN AVERAGE WEATHER RECORDED IN EARLY OCT

LD230805 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Agrometeorologist S. Malikova "USSR Hydrometeorological Center Report": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory the first 10 days of October were cool. The average temperature for the period was 1-4 degrees below normal. It was near or a little above normal in the Baltic area, Belorussia, northern parts of the southwest region and in western parts of the Central and North-West regions.

There was substantial precipitation (11-30 mm and more) in the Baltic area, the North-West region, Belorussia, western and southern oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, most parts of the North Caucasus, Volga and Urals regions and in western oblasts of the Central Region. There was little precipitation over the remaining part of the USSR's European territory.

Over most of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops continued to grow. Because of the lack of warmth crops were in a dormant state throughout the 10-day period in northern oblasts and in the Urals and at the end of the period on the upper and middle Volga.

In the Central, Central-Chernozem and Volga regions, where the weather was mainly dry, with temperatures varying greatly over the 24-hour period, plants were experiencing the first hardening phase in favorable conditions. Rye and wheat sown in the first 10 days of September have tillered. Moisture supplies were at the optimum level. There were 35-45 mm of productive moisture in the arable soil layer. Growth and development were slow because of the lack of warmth. In this zone most winter crops are in good condition.

In Belorussia and the Baltic area winter crops sown in the first 10 days of September have also tillered. The plants were 15 cm tall, late sown crops had reached the shooting and third leaf phase. Shoot density was good.

In Moldavia, the Ukraine and the North Caucasus growth conditions were good.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and in the northern half of Kazakhstan the weather remained cold. The average temperature for the period was 2-4 degrees below normal, and 5 degrees below normal in places. There was ground frost at night in some places. In most parts there was little or no precipitation.

In West Siberia winter rye has tillered well (3-4 shoots). It is in good condition. Conditions for plants to harden off for the winter are entirely favorable.

There was a considerable drop in temperature in East Siberia. The average temperature was 1-3 and in western Krasnoyarskiy Kray 4-5 degrees below normal. There was precipitation in the form of rain and snow. In most parts there was 1-10 mm of precipitation. The biggest amount was in western and southern Krasnoyarskiy Kray and eastern and southwestern Irkutskaya Oblast. In some parts a temporary snow cover developed on the fields, 5-10 cm deep.

The weather warmed up again in the Far East. The maximum temperature in Primorskiy Kray was 26 degrees. But there was ground frost everywhere. There was rain in Khabarovskiy and Primorskiy Krays.

In the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan the weather remained dry and very warm in the first half of the 10-day period. This created favorable conditions for harvesting late agricultural crops, for the ripening and opening of cotton and gathering of the harvest. It became colder everywhere at the end of the period, with slight ground frost developing. The colder weather was accompanied in most areas by slight rain.

HARVESTING, SEED PROCUREMENT, PLOWING PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD221415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[V. Istomin "Agricultural Review": "Successfully Complete Fieldwork"]

[Text] The weather is unpredictable in October. With this fact in mind, farmers and the city and worker settlement inhabitants helping them are seeking to gain time and accelerate the completion of fieldwork.

The grain growers have nearly finished. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 115.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut (94 percent of the crop). Some 114.8 million hectares have been threshed which is 99.1 percent of the cut area. The main work front has now switched to threshing floors, grain delivery routes and elevators. Rural workers are doing all they can to greet the forthcoming festival--the 63d anniversary of Great October--with good figures.

This mood is typical of the grain growers in Kazakhstan, many truck driver collectives working on the basis of labor partnership contracts with farms have successfully fulfilled their pledges and are continuing to transport grain from threshing floors to elevators toward Kazakhstan's one billion poods.

Some 422,000 hectares of rice have been harvested in the country--64 percent of the crop. There are many examples of shock work in the ricefields. I.P. Demin, machine operator at the "Svetlyy Put" Sovkhoz in the Kuban, is fulfilling three shift norms per day on his Zhnu-4 reaper.

Corn growers are striving to make maximum use of equipment. The machine operators of Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon in Moldavia, who initiatied cultivation of the valuable crop by industrial techniques, are harvesting chiefly with Niva combines equipped with special Ppk-4 attachments. This unit threshes the cobs as well as removing them. The harvest does not lie around on the threshing floors--drying capacities, twice as many as last year, make it possible to process all of it straight away.

Some 1,199,000 hectares of sunflowers have been harvested. Farms benefit by not waiting for optimum ripeness and by putting all seeds through driers as soon as the combines have been through or by immediately shipping them to grain reception centers for treatment. Unfortunately, these tactics are not yet employed everywhere and the general sunflower harvesting picture is pretty variable. Whereas combines are already leaving the sunflower plantations in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, the plants are generally still standing in Rostovskaya Oblast. The picture is the same in some Volga area and Central-Chernozem Region oblasts.

Mid-October is the busiest time in the beet plantations. Some 2,102,000 hectares of sugar beet have been harvested, including 965,400 hectares in the RSFSR. That is, 57 and 60 percent of the sown area respectively. The past week has seen the biggest increase in harvested areas, especially in the Central-Chernozem Region where the weather has been mainly dry. Kurskaya Oblast is in the lead; Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts are lagging behind. The Volga area machine operators have developed a good beet harvesting pace.

Unfortunately, the beets sometimes lie too long in the fields and lose their industrial qualities. And farms are complaining about impassable roads and transport shortages. However, the practice of the best collectives shows that even in present conditions shipments of root crops can be significantly improved. Using the continuous transhipment methods of harvesting they are piled by the road and well covered; in dry weather trucks are kept moving during loading operations and night shipments are organized.

Time is precious in the cotton plantations too. We have already reported the Azerbaijan cotton growers' successes. The republic has already sold 860,000 tons of cotton to the state, which is 260,000 tons more than the plan. Cotton farms in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan are also in the home stretch; over 5 million tons have been procured in Uzbekistan.

The potato harvest is almost over--some 2,728,000 hectares have been harvested (86 percent of the plan). Some 874,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested (69 percent of the crop).

The fall is the time to think hard about next year's harvest. In many zones fields are already verdant with winter crops and they are being tended. At the same time, seeds are being prepared for spring sowing. Kazakhstan farmers finished laying in cereal crop seeds at virtually the same time as they finished harvesting. The quality of the seed grain is considerably better than in the past. Farmers in Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Turgayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have exclusively first- and second-class seeds.

Farms in the RSFSR have nearly fulfilled the plan for laying in seeds for spring grain and pulse crops. However, in Kirovskaya Oblast, for example, this plan has been fulfilled by only 76 percent. The fiber flax seed situation in the RSFSR is particularly alarming, only 28.2 percent of the planned seeds have been procured--even less in Vologodskaya, Ivanovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts. There are also reserves for replenishing potato, vegetable and cucurbit seed stocks.

In the past week there has been a marked increase in fall plowing. Some 72.1 million hectares have been plowed--64 percent of the plan. But there is no room for complacency--there is still a vast amount of work to do. In some oblasts, for example, Novgorooskaya, Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya and Chitinskaya, fall soil cultivation is really only just beginning and the plan has been fulfilled by only 30 percent. Now that most of the combines have left the fields all available tractors can be used for fall plowing and round-the-clock work can be organized.

EDITORIAL VIEWS RSFSR STOCKRAISING TASKS AS WINTER NEARS

LD211449 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing Livestock Units' Yield"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has called the ensuring of the uninterrupted supply and production in sufficient quantity of a wide range of high-quality foodstuffs one of the most important tasks stemming from the party's course of increasing working people's well-being. Tremendous capital investments are channeled into agriculture. The material base of stockraising, that complex sector, is strengthening. Each year hundreds of new livestock units and complexes are commissioned and a specialized sector producing machines for stockraising and fodder production has been created.

However, so far the return is clearly unsatisfactory. This is shown by the results of the fulfillment of the 9-month program of the concluding year of the 5-year plan. As was noted at the recent RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session which made a special examination of the question of the preparations by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for livestock wintering, stockraising is lagging seriously behind in the RSFSR as a whole and especially in particular oblasts, krays and autonomous republics. The productivity of cows in the public sector has decreased compared with last year, the piglet and lamb breeding rate has declined, and murrain in cattle has increased.

Not only a shortage of fodder, but primarily serious omissions in the economic activity of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a lessening of the attention paid to stockraising by local party and soviet organs meant that the 9-month plan for meat and milk procurement was not fulfilled. The RSFSR's stockmen failed to reach the pace envisaged by the annual program and recorded worse indicators than last year's level. Compared with January-September 1979, 444,000 tons less livestock and poultry was purchased, deliveries of another most important product--milk--fell by more than 1.3 million tons, and wool procurements decreased by 21,000 tons.

Unquestionably, the year has been hard for livestock units and the last overwintering proceeded under difficult conditions. But wherever farmers have not merely taken refuge in those facts but have persistently sought opportunities to surmount all the adversities and have taken practical guidance from the directions contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Gathering of the Harvest and Procurements of Agricultural Produce in 1980 and the Successful Overwintering of Livestock in the 1980-1981 period," they have managed to score successes. A further increase in livestock units' efficiency is a characteristic feature of the development of many RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Suffice it to say that cows' milk yield has improved on farms in Leningradskaya, Murmanskaya, Kurskaya, Tomskaya and certain other oblasts and in Karelia and Tataria, as has egg production in most poultry units, while about 30 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics have increased livestock and poultry sales.

That step forward despite the complex weather situation and the other circumstances hampering normal progress in livestock units and complexes is yet more evidence in favor of the rural party organizations that have managed to direct all organizational and mass political work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes toward achieving the greatest possible results in economic activity and to develop effective competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Success is natural when the way to it is also paved [illegible]ystematic work to mechanize livestock units and substantially increase stockmen's labor productivity. But it is important to make full use of the potential opened up by scientific and technical progress. There are examples of amazingly efficient work organization in the republic. Anna Nikolayevna Burtneva, master of machine milking on the Pamyat Ilicha Kolkhoz near Moscow, has obtained 855 tons of milk in a year from the 215 animals in her care. M.M. Katkova, A.D. Radyushkina, V.P. Trushina and A.P. Krysanova, the notable masters of machine milking on Tulskaya Oblast's Lenin Kolkhoz, have each obtained milk yields of more than 600 tons. More than 32,000 RSFSR milkmaids have already reached the 100-ton level. However, while they find themselves under the same conditions, other stockmen operate considerably less efficiently.

Ultimately everything is decided by people. It is especially important now, in the last few weeks before the overwintering, for leaders and specialists and the party and trade union aktivs on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to think about people and their working and leisure conditions. The editorial board often receives letters complaining that stockmen's fair demands that the cowhouse roof be repaired in good time, that a hot water supply be provided and that the cowhouse be glazed are ignored. In some places the milk pipelines do not work and women have to carry the milk pails by hand. Or take children's establishments. In a number of places these operate poorly or close altogether after the harvest campaign. So where are stockraisers to put their children? None of these questions must escape the attention of party committees and every instance of a similar lack of consideration must receive an exacting, principled assessment. There should clearly be an investigation into why the readiness of livestock barns for the overwintering is still low in Ivanovskaya, Kirovskaya, Ryazanskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts, Udmurtia and Bashkiria.

It is a complex time in livestock yards: A difficult summer is behind us, and winter is coming up. What does it hold in store for stockmen? One thing is clear: As always, substantial, lasting success can only be expected by those who have made thorough preparations in the fall. The numbers of cattle in the republic have increased somewhat, and this provides the basis for increased production of livestock products. But in order to exploit this opportunity, as much high-quality fodder as possible must be laid in and the full amount of forage must be obtained from fall meadows and fields: The harvesting of silage crops must be completed, straw must be collected and taken to the wintering sites, and full use must be made of sugar beet and potato tops and sunflower heads. The experience of Volonezhskaya, Belgorodskaya and Kurskaya oblasts, where the manufacture of mixed silage--a great help in hog raising--has been organized, deserves the widest dissemination. Yet another duty of kolkhozes and sovkhozes should also be remembered--that of providing sufficient fodder for the poultry and livestock personally owned by the rural population.

Opportunities must not be missed, especially as the plan for all the main types of coarse and succulent fodder, except cured hay, has again not been fulfilled in the republic this year.

Fodder resources must be used thriftily and to the greatest effect, and continuous work by fodder shops must be ensured. As yet the readiness for overwintering is unsatisfactory in this sphere also. Only 42,000 of the 48,000 fodder shops have been prepared and repaired, while even fewer--half--are in operation. The republic has outlined a whole program for fodder shops' work to produce various mixtures using chemical methods. [paragraph continues]

This assumes great significance this winter because of the qualitative pecularities of the procured fodder. However, the chemical industry is not satisfying the stockmen's demands and is failing to fulfill the plans for the delivery of phosphates and chemical reagents. The collectives of the chemical plants in Sverdlovsk, Kuybyshev and other cities still do not feel that they are stockmen's associates in producing livestock units' output, and the enterprises' party committees are not specially monitoring the sectors of production that directly influence fodder's effectiveness.

The fact that stockraising is a concern of the whole people, the whole state is still often forgotten in other ministries. Especially construction ministries, whose subunits are again this year in arrears with the plan for commissioning and modernizing a number of important facilities. The RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction, for instance, has failed to commission 10 major complexes. The impermissibility of that kind of attitude toward an important matter was also discussed at the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session. The constant electricity outages are still a scourge of stockraising. Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts suffer particularly badly from "electricity fever" and cases of output losses and spoilage for that reason are frequent there.

While increasing the attention paid to many urgent questions of preparing for livestock overwintering, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture and local party, soviet and economic organs must under no circumstances forget the important long-term directions of the sector's development. For instance, the production line-shop [potochno-tsekhovaya] system of milk production and herd reproduction has proved highly efficient. About 900 dairy units and complexes are using the new techniques in the RSFSR. Even in the first year farms that have adopted the new techniques markedly increase not only the productivity of the dairy herd but also the yield of calves per 100 cows. However, Kaliningradskaya, Ivanovskaya, Tulskaya, Tyumenskaya and certain other oblasts remain deaf to the introduction of the new methods, although the questions of herd reproduction are resolved poorly--and sometimes simply unsatisfactorily--there.

Advanced methods of organizing the fattening process--the main reserve in the republic's meat shop--are being introduced only extremely slowly. Many farms are continuing to deliver livestock with low weight standards to meat industry enterprises. For instance, it is impossible to learn the following fact without annoyance: Last year alone more than 5 million head, or 62 percent, of young cattle were sold to the state with an average weight of 289 kg, although leading farms, as is well known, bring the weight up to 400-450 kg. Agricultural organs at local levels must take urgent measures to expand industrial intensive fattening techniques, develop interfarm cooperation and make fuller use of the capacities of specialized farms and large complexes.

The country is nearing the 26th CPSU Congress. Joining in the competition for a fitting greeting of this extremely important event in the life of our party and people, Russia's stockmen must secure the best possible end results and raise the sector to qualitatively new heights. Next year's results depend on how organized wintering is.

BREZHNEV GREETS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OF KAZAKHSTAN

LD202232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Agricultural workers in the Kazakh SSR have grown a good harvest of grain crops, carried out the harvest in an organized way and successfully fulfilled their socialist pledges for 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan tasks for the sale of grain to the state.

Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent greetings to the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kazakhstan Council of Ministers, agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Kazakh SSR. The greeting says:

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee has received with great satisfaction the report of the successful fulfillment by the Kazakh SSR of the enhanced socialist pledges for this year and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan for sale of grain to the state. On the grainfields of Kazakhstan a major fresh labor victory has been won in this concluding year of the 5-year plan. A good harvest has been grown and gathered in an organized way. State storehouses have been supplied with 16.5 million tons or over 1 billion poods of grain. Once again this year the virgin lands have demonstrated their breadgrain-producing power. Special praise is due to the grain-growers of Kustanayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and north Kazakhstan oblasts, who sold the greatest quantity of grain to make up the Kazakh "billion."

It is a joyful thing to note that in the current 5-year plan the country has received from the breadgrain-growers of Kazakhstan an average of 1 billion poods of grain a year. Thereby considerably exeeding the tasks of the 5-year plan. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole the republic has supplied the state with 81.7 million tons of grain, and this is a worthy contribution to the country's breadgrain resources.

The CPSU Central Committee ardently and cordially congratulates sovkhoz and kolkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, scientists, workers in agricultural and procurement bodies, labor collectives in towns and centers of industry, transport organizations, educational establishments, party, soviet and Komsomol workers--all who through their creative labor, skill and energy have ensured the attainment of lofty results in the struggle for breadgrain, on this great new labor victory. These remarkable successes have been achieved as a result of the consistent and persistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy, the selfless labor of agricultural workers and all working people in the Kazakh SSR, the great, purposeful and creative organizational work done by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and by soviet, agricultural and procurement bodies.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that the republic's agricultural workers will consolidate and enlarge what has been achieved, will in the future remain in the vanguard of socialist competition for high levels of efficiency and quality of work, will achieve better use of the material-technical potential which has been created in the the countryside and further growth in yields and in gross intake of grain and other farming products together with accelerated and stable development of all areas of animal rearing, and will even more insistently spread the struggle for the fulfillment of the party's plans and the building of communism.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the working people of the Kazakh SSR, says the greeting in conclusion, the successful completion of the whole complex of autumn fieldwork, that they may lay a good foundation for next year's harvest, carry out well the wintering of stock, fulfill the plans in the industrial and other ares of the economy, lay down a good base for the conquering of new targets in the 11th 5-Year Plan and worthily meet the 26th CPSU Congress.

CORRECTION TO RADIO REPORTS FOR 20 OCT

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Radio Reports Agricultural Developments for 20 Oct," published in the 21 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page T 1, sixth paragraph, line eight:

The number 1,768,000 should be replaced with 1,968,000.